

Britain's gold and cash reserves rise nearly 75%

Improvement of nearly 75 per cent in Britain's gold and foreign currency reserves was ded last month. The increase, of \$3,067m (\$38m) to \$7,196m, was caused by a return of confidence in the pound and drawings worth \$1,000m from the International Monetary Fund.

Confidence in pound helps boost figures

Black Correspondent
Britain's reserves of gold and foreign currency rose in January by nearly 75 per cent to \$7,196m. The rise of \$3,067m (\$38m) was more than twice as large as the increase in the month before.
The improvement was caused by a combination of factors. Drawings on the International Monetary Fund of \$1,000m were the first of their kind since the pound's devaluation in November 1967. At the end of 1966, the pound was at its lowest level since 1945—only \$1.49 to the dollar.
The reserves have been rising steadily since then. At the end of 1966, they were \$1,129m, or one month's imports.
The reserves are at the third highest level recorded, and are further boosted by the first of \$1,000m from the International Monetary Fund.
January's improvement was the first since the automatic cancellation of the £1,000 special licence in January. This allowed £1,000 (\$676m) at £1.49 to the dollar on the day it was taken.
Even more dramatic improvement was the £1,000 special licence which was left sterling crisis of the 1960s and autumn, when the pound had run reserves in efforts to raise the rate of the pound.
The reserves, which at the end of 1966 were \$1,129, closed at \$7,196. This was a 53 per cent increase in the Bank of England's reserves.

Hostility to guillotine may wreck devolution

By David Leigh
Political Staff
The Cabinet meets today to discuss the devolution Bill, which is only on its third reading after seven of the 18 prescribed committee days. The indications are that it still cannot be done.

Failing a guillotine, the Bill is probably doomed. But despite extensive polling of Labour members and discreet approaches to other parties, the Government has found no way so far out of the arithmetical trap.
Between 20 and 30 Labour MPs are still threatening not to vote for a timetable motion. That compares with the 70 who were converted by opponents of devolution last year to oppose a guillotine.
But there is a solid block, including Welshmen, Scots, and Northern-Earls Labour MPs, who will not cooperate. The Government's troubles are worsened by a "revolving door" effect: any concessions offered to appease devolutionists in other parties immediately irritate Labour backbenchers who dislike devolution.
That was illustrated in the small hours yesterday when a Tory amendment to set up a Speaker's conference to cut Scottish and Welsh seats at Westminster after devolution was defeated by 277 votes to 159.

Although the Government had floated the idea of a possible concession, it produced a rapid recoil in the Parliamentary Labour Party, with between 40 and 50 signatures for a PLP protest meeting. Scottish MPs, sounded out privately, were against losing any seats, and the over-Labour and-devolutionists were furious. Worse, the Liberals, whose 13 votes will be crucial to a guillotine, were not impressed, nor were the pro-devolution Tories.
The Ulster Unionists, who will oppose a guillotine because they say devolution is unfair to Northern Ireland, abstained last night. Liberals voted against the amendment. Mr Foot, Leader of the House, was forced to explain to an unsympathetic Chamber that the Government disapproved of cuts in numbers at Westminster.
Liberal support could still carry a guillotine: the 14 nationalists are likely to support it. Those 27 votes, together with the some 100 votes of the Liberal and Labour MPs, would make up the numbers.
But the attitude of the Liberals, denied proportional representation and with only a faint prospect of significant tax powers for the planned assemblies, is hardening. Parliamentary report, page 4.

Prisoner alleges beatings with sticks and food contamination in 'breeding ground of hate' Jail officers are accused of brutality in wake of Hull riot

By Peter Godfrey
Allegations that prisoners were beaten and their food and drink contaminated during last summer's riot at Hull prison, made in a clandestine account of the incident by one of the inmates involved. He calls the Hull prison regime "a breeding ground for hate".
The prisoner's account came into the possession of *The Times* after being smuggled out of Wandsworth prison, where he has since been transferred. It alleges the progressive erosion of prisoners' privileges at Hull by an authoritarian regime, leading to an outbreak precipitated by prison officers' violent disciplinary methods.

The prisoner describes mounting tensions at Hull last year, apparently caused by the curtailment of inmates' recreation time because of financial stringency and the abolition of prison consultative committees by the governor, Mr A. C. Kearns, who was in office until two weeks before the riot.
The committees had been encouraged by one of Mr Kearns' predecessors, in the office, Mr W. Perrie. "It went on until we lost practically everything that Mr Perrie allowed us to have", the prisoner says.

He gives a matter-of-fact account of brutality at the prison on the day the riot broke out. "An inmate, Martin Clifford, was dragged into the segregation unit after a fight with a prison officer. He was put in a cell and beaten up by four officers.
"Contact was established with Clifford by shouting from the wing over the unit. He gave a run-down on what had happened and what injuries he had." The prisoners later found him with a bruised and swollen face.

Two more inmates, according to the prisoner's account, were told to come out peacefully from the canteen, which they had raided after violence erupted. "They did, and were promptly set about by officers wielding sticks. The two prisoners in question, Trevor Cox and Frank Lorraine, were beaten severely about the head and body, and the former was concussed for over 24 hours".
Another inmate on the prison roof was coaxed into climbing down a pipe by an assurance that he would not be treated harshly.

"When he was about 20ft from the ground officer, started to pelt him with bricks and he fell, but when he landed on the ground dogs were let loose on him, then the officers started to kick and dig him with sticks", the prisoner says.
He adds that the inmates shared a sense of betrayal when they agreed to end the riot, finding their personal belongings confiscated and themselves down a pipe by an assurance that he would not be treated harshly.
Continued on page 2, col 5

Split threatens Mrs Gandhi's party as powerful minister resigns

From Kuldip Nayar
Delhi, Feb 2
Mr Jagjivan Ram, a senior Cabinet minister, resigned today from Mrs Gandhi's Government and the ruling Congress Party. Mr H. N. Bahuguna and Mrs Nandini Sarpathy, the former Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh and Orissa respectively, have also left the party.
With their supporters, who are still not numerous, the three have formed a new party, Congress for Democracy.
Mr Ram, aged 68, was Minister of Agriculture and is regarded as leader of the tens of millions of Harijans (Untouchables). He was thought to control about 80 seats in the lower House when it was dissolved for next month's elections.
The exit of such eminent leaders from the Congress is one of the most important developments since the party split in 1959. Its immediate repercussions may be felt in Uttar Pradesh and Orissa where the present Chief Ministers have been imposed by Delhi. It may also help many party members sitting on the fence to make up their minds, before the coming elections.

For some time, a number of Congress Party members have been unhappy with all that went in the name of the emergency and what they considered to be the overbearing posture of Mrs Gandhi's son. But they have apparently been unwilling to quit the party, possibly on two counts: fear and the lack of an alternative. The example of Mr Jagjivan Ram and others may lessen that fear.
As for an alternative, the Congress for Democracy may provide a platform for those who feel shy of joining the opposition alliance of the Janata Party.
In addition, the resignations will have a psychological effect on the voters—particularly the Harijans who form about 15 per cent of the electorate.
In a statement today, Mr Ram strongly attacked the "system of concentrating power in a coterie or even an individual". Our Calcutta Correspondent writes: Mr Dejoy Singh Nahar, a veteran Congress leader of West Bengal, has also resigned from the party. He said in Calcutta today: "I believe in Congress ideology but democratic norms have been completely ignored".
Mr Nahar, a close associate of Mr Jagjivan Ram, is a former president of the West Bengal Congress Party and a former Deputy Chief Minister, Delhi, Feb 2—Mrs Gandhi, the Prime Minister, responded angrily to the resignations, saying it was strange that Mr Ram should have remained silent for so long after being directly associated with every decision on national policies.
She declared: "That you should want to resign at a time when elections have been announced, when most of the restrictions under the emergency have been relaxed, process censorship withdrawn and prisoners released, is something I fail to understand."—Reuter.

Photograph, page 6

Land bought for GLC housing is poisoned

By Christopher Warner
Local Government Correspondent
The Greater London Council has bought land costing £17.7m in the past 10 years, much of which will never be built on because of contamination.
A report to the policy and resources committee yesterday also said that at Thamesmead other, last year, £10m contained soil poisons that would delay house building.
The details of the contaminated land bought by the council are contained in a report of the scrutiny panel. It was brought into public discussion by Mr Hilary Harrington, chairman of the committee, who decided that it should not remain confidential.
The land includes former gas and sewage works, and although each of the 12 sites under consideration was known to be contaminated, the size of the difficulty was not known until the report.
After its investigation, the scrutiny panel is to urge the council to adopt a policy that will give it a lead among authorities in detecting and treating contaminated land.
The panel, under the chairmanship of Mr Serge Lourie, has set out guidelines involving the introduction of a more thorough procedure to establish if land is contaminated, and how badly.
An examination of the land and its history, and soil tests, would be made before a site is bought. Sites owned by the council for development are being examined and tests are being taken.
Mr Harrington said yesterday: "London is running out of good building land, and it is left to authorities such as the GLC to take on the remaining sites if they are to continue building much needed homes for Londoners. In doing so we must be on the alert for problems such as land contamination, particularly where it affects health and safety."
That was why the council was considering action that could ease difficulties in London and give a positive lead to urban areas elsewhere.
If the recommended code is implemented the council will need more staff, particularly for scientific and medical advisers. The council is to send a report of its findings to other councils that may have experienced similar difficulties, asking them for their views.
List of sites, page 2



Lady Listowel: "We were completely lost."

Ordeal of 18 lost air passengers

Judith, Lady Listowel, describes the ordeal that she and 17 other passengers, in Uganda for the celebrations of the sixth anniversary of power, underwent when their aircraft made a forced landing in a remote area of Sudan on Sunday.
From Judith Listowel
Kampala, Feb 2
I was one of the 18 passengers on the aircraft lost on a flight in Uganda. We had to make a forced landing in a remote area of Sudan on Sunday. The aircraft was a twin-engine Otter, and we were flying from Kampala to Entebbe. The flight was uneventful until about an hour when we were told that the aircraft was having trouble. We were then told to prepare for a forced landing. The aircraft landed in a remote area of Sudan, and we were stranded for several days. The ordeal was a terrifying experience, and we were very lucky to be rescued.

Among the party were two Scottish pipers with their wives, a company director and an administrator of Uganda cattle ranches. We set out from Kampala in a twin-engine Otter aircraft in seemingly good weather, although the pilot, Captain Balidava, warned us that in northern Uganda the weather reports were not so good. The trip was uneventful for about an hour when we were told that the aircraft was having trouble. We were then told to prepare for a forced landing. The aircraft landed in a remote area of Sudan, and we were stranded for several days. The ordeal was a terrifying experience, and we were very lucky to be rescued.

The flight proceeded normally. The aircraft was found to be slightly off course and a correction was made. Throughout the flight the visibility had been poor but acceptable.
Continued on page 6, col 5

Plan to halt new towns' expansion

! Hatfield
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! The memo, which is
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chairmen with four options. The first is that they should end their plans for new towns beyond completing existing contracts. Although the chairmen are bound by the instructions of confidentiality, it became known last night that all of them would fight such a proposal to extreme lengths.
The second option is that the new towns should be allowed to continue their development until 1979 in order to complete their short-term plans. The third would permit substantial development until 1983 to achieve a balanced community in that period. The fourth option would allow the new towns to carry on until their original projected date of completion but there should be an unspecified cut in spending.
Mr Shore's confidential memorandum fits in closely with his publicly announced plan to concentrate the environment department's energies and resources on the development of inner cities where, in many cases, there has been appalling neglect.

Top Ulster businessman shot dead

From Christopher Walker
Belfast
Less than 24 hours after a threat by the Provisional IRA to step up its campaign of violence in Northern Ireland and England, one of Ulster's leading businessmen was shot dead by two men in London.
Mr Jeffrey Agnew, aged 58, the English-born works director of the large Dupont fibre plant, was murdered as he parked his car in his home after returning from work.
An officer in the Royal Army during the war, he was a member of several government-appointed industrial committees, president of the North West branch of the British Institute of Management, and vice-chairman of the Northern Ireland branch of the CBI.
The killing was seen as a deliberate attempt by the Provisional IRA to hit at the Government's recent attempts to boost the economy. It came within a few hours of a speech by Mr Mason, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, that predicted the possible addition of 300 more jobs for Londonderry from a prospective American investor.
Alan James Hegarty, mayor of Londonderry, said: "I am shocked beyond belief at this middle class act. Here was a man with no political affiliations whatsoever who during his life in the city did all that he could to bring employment to it."
Liverpool bomb: Detectives searching for a bomber who left an incendiary device in a cubicle of the men's lavatory at the Department of Employment yesterday suspect he may have been burnt when the device ignited prematurely.
Hospitals and doctors were being checked last night for any patient suffering from burns to the face, hands and body.
Net to tighten, page 2

Lowest strike rate in UK for 10 years

Britain last year suffered fewer strikes than in any of the past 10 years, according to Government figures. Last year's number of strikes was 1990, a drop of 13 per cent on 1975, and the exception of 1966, the best performance since 1954. The most strike-prone industry was coal-mining with 271 stoppages. Earlier, statistics showed that 98 per cent of British factories were free of strikes. However, shop stewards representing the whole of British Leyland's 170,000 strong workforce have announced plans to launch a national campaign to mobilize the unions against any further extension of the social contract. All car output was again stopped at the Triumph works in Coventry where 2,300 workers were laid off.

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Industry fear on new strategy

The Government emerged from a crucial meeting of the National Economic Development Council with its industrial strategy intact, but there were clear warnings from employers and trade union leaders of dangers ahead. Mr Callaghan was told by employers that the worker-director issue could be an insurmountable barrier, while unions said they would be looking for faster growth and a reduction in unemployment.

Jockey Club ban NH trainer

A Jockey Club inquiry banned Mr Alan Aylett, the Isle of Wight National Hunt trainer, from racing horses and fined him £500, at a hearing in London. Traces of oxyphenbutazone were found after a dope test on Mr Aylett's Stand Clear after the horse won recently at Plumpton.

Student grants to aid industry

Students at universities and polytechnics are to be offered extra grants of £50 a year to study courses of value to industry. That was announced by Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, after a meeting of the National Economic Development Council.

India win fourth Test match

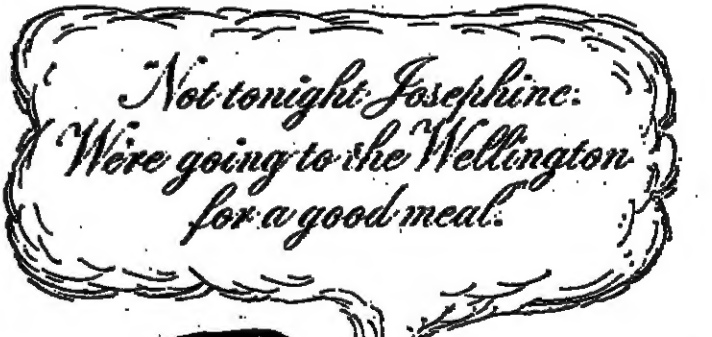
India beat England by 140 runs in the fourth Test match at Bangalore, Knott, who made 81 not out, was the top scorer. England were dismissed for 177, England lead 3-1 in the series. John Woodcock, page 11.

County rates rise by up to 30 pc

The Association of County Councils says returns from 15 non-metropolitan counties showed that their rates next year will rise by up to 30 per cent. A meeting of the association heard a "grossly unsatisfactory" rate-support settlement blamed.

Ex-envoy kills his family

A former French ambassador to the Vatican shot dead his wife, daughter and son in his Paris flat before giving himself up to the police. He is M Gerard Amannich, aged 56.



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Edge ends over bread

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Union drops demand for BBC journalists to begin four-day strike today

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Staff
A four-day strike by 800 BBC radio and television journalists, due to begin at 10 am today, was called off by the National Union of Journalists last night. The union's executive reversed its strike instruction at a specially recalled meeting.
It had become increasingly apparent in the past few days that the action would be widely ignored, with at least 25 of the BBC's 38 NUJ chapters (office branches) declaring opposition to the union's action, and two expressing support.
The decision came after several days of campaigning by an unofficial anti-strike "committee of 12", which from the outset maintained that there was little support for a walk-out. One of the leading proponents of a strike was Denis MacShane, a broadcasting member of the NUJ executive.

The anti-strike committee was jubilant last night, and said it was delighted that the executive had followed the democratic wish of most members. A statement continued: "It is pleased that the committee, so decided by Mr MacShane and his supporters, proved so resoundingly to represent the overwhelming majority of journalists employed by the BBC."
It hopes that never again will the NUJ executive call a strike for which there is so little support.
The dispute centred on the employment of a schoolteacher and a greengrocer to make sports reports for Radio Sheffield, which led to the suspension of a producer who obeyed a union instruction not to handle their work.
NUJ members who have been on strike at Radio Sheffield for eight weeks have been ordered back to work from today. The breakthrough in ending the strike and calling off national action came in 10 hours of talks between the NUJ and BBC under the aegis of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas), on Tuesday.
Mr Jon Silvester, deputy father of the chapel, said last night: "We are disappointed with the membership of the union in the BBC for not realizing what an important principle we were fighting for. We felt that the main problem all along with regard to Jack of support was the apathy of the union members in the BBC." He concluded: "We are also disappointed and disgusted at the NUJ executive's indecision and the way it has handled the dispute. We are amazed that an executive can call a national strike and four days later call the thing off without receiving any concessions from the BBC."

The suspended Radio Sheffield producer, Mr Roger Currell, father of the chapel, said last night that it had been policy during the dispute that he would not comment on even public.
The Radio Sheffield chapel is to meet at lunchtime today to decide whether to obey the instruction to return to work.
Journalists employed by the East Midlands Allied Press Group at Peterborough yesterday demanded the withdrawal of the NUJ's instruction to strike from midnight tonight in support of a dispute at a group paper in Kettering.
Staff in the Peterborough Advertiser and Evening Telegraph NUJ chapel were ordered to strike with other chapels in the group if peace talks under Acas fail today to find ways of ending the nine-week strike at Kettering over a fringe benefit claim.
The issue was discussed by the BBC's industrial relations committee yesterday. The printing union's have been asked to take action in support of the dispute.

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Christopher Warman
Government
spokesman

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John Grugson, chairman
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there has been a grossly
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S. James, of Cam-
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Recommended rate precepts

	1976/77	1977/78	% Increase
Berkshire	51	60	17.6
Buck	29	34	17.2
Cheshire	28	34	21.4
Derbyshire	28	34	21.4
Devon	28	34	21.4
Durham	28	34	21.4
East Sussex	28	34	21.4
Essex	28	34	21.4
Glosters	28	34	21.4
Hampshire	28	34	21.4
Hereford/Worce	28	34	21.4
Kent	28	34	21.4
Leicestershire	28	34	21.4
Lincolnshire	28	34	21.4
Northants	28	34	21.4
Nottingham	28	34	21.4
Oxfordshire	28	34	21.4
Salop	28	34	21.4
Suffolk	28	34	21.4
Sussex	28	34	21.4

although its spending was to be cut by 7.5 per cent.

Cambridgeshire also had to finance a 2.5 per cent growth in population, and Mr James predicted that the rate increase for householders in 1978-79 might be two fifths. That meant a rate higher than people could afford, coupled with disastrous cuts in services and compulsory redundancies.

The association criticized any piecemeal reorganization of local government, such as indicated as a possibility by Mr Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, when he addressed the Labour Party's local government conference last weekend.

Mr Gervas Walker, chairman of the policy committee, said the likely effect of the minister's proposals was that powers such as education and the social services would go, not to the former county boroughs but to a regional tier of local government.

Mr Walker believed that the difficulties caused by reorganization could be resolved by minor legislation.

Mr R. A. Wilson, of Nottingham, leader of the association's Labour group, said local government was reaping the consequences of a reorganization taken for the meanness of political reasons.

'Victorian colony' warning on islands

From Ronald Faux
Edinburgh

Orkney and Shetland would be treated no better than a Victorian colony if the islands rejected an independent Scotland and maintained instead a connexion with Westminster.

Dr Robert McIntyre, president of the Scottish National Party, said in Edinburgh yesterday.

The SNP has been criticized recently for being divided over its policy towards the islands and the post-devolution status of Shetland, which has won some autonomy through the Shetland County Council Act.

There is concern among some members of the Shetland Islands Council, and the attitude of the SNP towards the oil-rich islands has been confused by conflicting statements from nationalist MPs.

Dr McIntyre, who recently visited Orkney and Shetland, told a press conference that the communities were only too aware of what would happen if they chose to be linked with Westminster.

"Their fishing grounds would be swamped by fleets from England and her Common Market partners. They would find the rate of exploitation of the oil increased to an unacceptable degree and the islands' economy", he said.

The SNP had promoted an amendment to the devolution Bill giving Orkney and Shetland their own representatives in the proposed Scottish assembly and they would support the safeguards for special powers enjoyed by the islands under the 1974 Acts.

Dr McIntyre said certain anti-assembly MPs were trying to conjure up horror stories depicting Orkney and Shetland dominated by the avarice of a cash-hungry Strathclyde, and suggesting that the islands would rather be-pass the assembly and be controlled from Westminster. That was not true.

Roads to socialism 2: The Socialist Workers Party

Equality as remedy for starvation amid food mountains

By Robert Parker

While the Communist Party is seeking some sort of alignment with the left of the Labour Party, a totally different and revolutionary philosophy is being pursued by the International Socialist (IS), or the Socialist Workers Party, as the group has been called since the end of 1976.

The party, which is growing fast, wants to dismantle existing institutions, including Parliament, the Civil Service, the law, the police, newspapers and television, and the Armed Forces, and completely to reorganize the nationalized industries.

It is contemptuous of trade union leadership, derisive about the Labour Party, and not altogether convinced about the family unit, especially about the role played by women.

The movement had its beginnings in the early 1960s, when most of its support came from academics and universities. Its support gradually increased in the academic field and into the professions: its following penetrated the Civil Service (a grouping called Redder Tape) into the teaching (Rank and File) and into the media.

In December, 1975, the movement suffered a severe schism characteristic of extreme left and right. Several of its leading supporters and influences left, most of them joining a group called the Workers' League.

Since then the movement or groupings has tried to become a political party (as the Socialist Workers Party) and has moved much more strongly into factories. Like several other groupings on the extreme left, it uses industry as the battleground of the class war.

Now SWP is fighting elections, mainly as a means of recruiting. It publishes a weekly newspaper, *Socialist Worker*, sold in the High Street on Saturday mornings by members of the party and at the factory gate.

As the IS, the party was behind the recent "right to work" campaign. Its members and their placards are often seen at demonstrations against racism and economic cuts, and for equal pay, and similar issues.

The party's revolutionary philosophy is explained in detail in a new book by Mr Paul Foot, former editor of *Socialist Worker*, now one of the main half-dozen people leading the party from its headquarters at 6 Cottons Gardens, Hackney, London, E2.

The 100-page paperback, costing 35p, is called *Why You Should Be a Socialist: The case for the new Socialist Workers Party*. Its opening chapter concerns the disappearance of "the 50-year dream", in which since the war people had imagined that everything would always be getting better.

Mr Foot says that after 30 years of fantastic scientific and industrial progress it seemed as if security and an ever-improving standard of life were in sight for working people. Now all that is vanishing.

Moreover, Mr Foot says, public services are deteriorating. Because of power station closures, 100,000 old people died from the cold last winter. He recalls the days of free spectacles and dentistry; he fulminates at the growth of beef, butter, fruit and wine mountains amid starvation; he declares that enough wheat to feed Bangladesh is destroyed to maintain American profit margins; and that all Britain's homeless could be housed in the 675,880 houses registered as empty in the last census.

Against that he sees workers cooperating with pleas to work hard for less, Labour handing back tax to industry, and no sacrifices being made by the City or "the public lars" (advertisers).

In place of the present structure, society, as envisaged by the Socialist Workers Party would have three main aspects: social ownership of the means of production; equality; and workers' democracy.

The party claims to have recruited about a thousand members during the last seven months of 1976. Mr Harold Welton, director of information of the Economic League, says it is probably growing as fast as any left-wing grouping.

"Although nowhere near as big as the Communist Party, it is growing where the communists are declining," he said.

Concluded.



Mr Paul Foot: Equality would not mean sameness.

Under social ownership it would be impossible for one small group to grow rich from other people's work. Mr Foot says. Much more could be produced more cheaply.

Equality would not mean sameness. "Equality means that the rewards which people get out of society for what they do should not differ just because their abilities differ", he says.

Workers' democracy is perhaps the most central belief of the SWP. "It is the central principle of socialism that the people who make decisions should be accountable to the people who are affected by them." Freely elected workers' councils would exist with tenants' and consumers' co-operatives.

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Concluded.

Mercury found in freshwater fish

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Some species of freshwater and inshore fish suffer from unusually high residues of mercury contamination, indicating an unacceptable level of waste disposal through certain rivers and estuaries.

While the residues of mercury found in those species provide an important monitor of pollution by one of the most poisonous heavy metals, a government report published today says the species are not a direct risk to health as they do not form a substantial part of the United Kingdom fish diet.

The report gives a reassurance that the average person in Britain is at no discernible risk from exposure to mercury. Nevertheless it is considered prudent to keep the total intake of mercury as low as practicable.

Although there is no need for urgent action, opportunities should be taken to cut the amount of material discharged from industrial activities and to devise less hazardous substitutes.

The main uses and sources of mercury wastes, the diseases caused by contamination, and the need for more effective surveillance methods are described in the report. Acute poisoning, a rare occurrence, happens occasionally in industrial exposure. Chronic irreversible poisoning comes from long exposure to small amounts attracting the central nervous system.

Different forms of the substance present different levels of risk. The two most serious dangers are the contamination of a bay in Japan by methylmercury from industry, and the misuse of seed grain treated also with methylmercury compounds in Iraq and Sudan.

About 9,000 tonnes of mercury is used throughout the world each year: the demand in Britain has risen in the past 10 years from 235 to 785 tonnes a year. The biggest single use is for the chlor-alkali industry as a catalyst for producing chlorine and caustic soda. Mercury is slightly soluble in water, hence small amounts are discarded in effluent.

Manufacturers are making important developments in redesigning the process to eliminate the loss and meet the water standards required under the new pollution control Acts. *Environmental Mercury and Man* (Stationery Office, 21.40).

of mercury as low as practicable. Although there is no need for urgent action, opportunities should be taken to cut the amount of material discharged from industrial activities and to devise less hazardous substitutes.

The main uses and sources of mercury wastes, the diseases caused by contamination, and the need for more effective surveillance methods are described in the report. Acute poisoning, a rare occurrence, happens occasionally in industrial exposure. Chronic irreversible poisoning comes from long exposure to small amounts attracting the central nervous system.

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Offer by fishermen to police sea limits

By Our Parliamentary Staff

Fishermen could themselves police fishery limits around the British coasts, two of their leaders said at a hearing of the Commons select committee investigating the issue at Westminster yesterday.

Mr William Hay, chairman of the Scottish Fishermen's Association, said he had already suggested that since they had fishing vessels nearly all over the North Sea they could police the area better than the government.

"Once we know exactly what is to happen inside the new limits the fishermen could police them, provided we have the right contacts with Royal Navy ships and the RAF Nimrods", he said.

Mr John Miller, chairman of the Ulster Sea Fisheries Association, said he felt exactly the same about the Irish Sea.

According to Mr Miller, they were former poachers who were asking to be made gamekeepers. There were no dissenting voices when he said: "I do not think there is a man sitting here today who has not poached".

Several of the fishermen said they knew of cases where protection vessels had been called because of foreign boats fishing in prohibited waters, but had arrived some time after the intruders had left.

The committee is visiting Brussels today to meet Mr Finn Olav Gundelach, the European Commission responsible, and EEC officials.

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Reporter

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Refugees

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Post strike

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Protection planned

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ner. A dilemma
with the battered
or leaving home.
he loses both the
head and possibly
the children.

The social cost of an equal-retirement age

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

The goal of an equal-retirement age between men and women may be achievable only at the expense of other social aims, the Equal Opportunities Commission says in a discussion paper released today.

Any move towards earlier retirement, so that both men and women retired at 60, would have to be paid for by the working population, and the extra resources needed to finance earlier pensions would have to be balanced with the need for other social advances.

The commission makes clear that it is committed to equal retirement, although it accepts that in practice that may mean giving men and women an equal right to choose when they retire. The discussion paper summarizes four ways of achieving equality.

First, a common retirement age of 60 could be introduced and that would meet the increasing number of claims for a lower retirement age for men. But that would cost about £2,000m a year at present pension rates, and cost the average worker about £100 a year in extra contributions. The idea has the support of the TUC and the Labour Party as a long-term aim.

Second, women's retirement age could be raised to 65, the same as for men. That would save about £200m a year, but the cost would fall mainly on single or divorced women and widows without pensions.

Third, a common pension age could be set somewhere between the ages of 60 and 65, but that would be expensive. A common retirement age of 62½ would cost about £700m a year, and it would have to be set at 64½ years to cost no more in public expenditure.

The commission says it would be difficult to justify the administrative costs of introducing such a small change, which would be widely regarded as a token gesture towards equality.

The last option, which commands the support of the Conservative and Liberal parties, the CBI and some of the main private pension interests, would be to introduce a flexible retirement age. That would give people a minimum pension at a set age, with a higher pension for every year beyond that age that people continued to work.

Sex Equality and the Pension Age (Equal Opportunities Commission, Overseas House, Quay Street, Manchester, M3 2HN, or Commission House, 20 Grosvenor Hill, London, W1X 0RJ, 60p).

Leading article, page 17

Doubt on air photographs as a security risk

Mr Arthur Ashley, managing director of an aerial photography company sued by Lord Bernstein, chairman of Granada Television, said in the High Court yesterday that he had never considered that he was breaking the law when he photographed people's properties.

Lord Bernstein is claiming damages for invasion of privacy against Skyviews and General Ltd, of Croydon Street, Leeds. He objects to the company's taking aerial photographs of his 150-acre country estate, Coppings Farm, at Leigh, near Tonbridge, Kent.

Mr Justice Griffiths has been told that Lord Bernstein was concerned for the safety of his family because his name was said to be on the death list of the international terrorist known as "Carlos" or "the Jackal".

Mr Ashley said he was aware of Lord Bernstein's fears. But, he added, the aerial photo-

graphs of Coppings Farm were no more of a security risk, and would give no more information, than an Ordnance Survey map.

Mr Ashley said he had never considered that his company's activities infringed the civil law. It would be very serious for Skyviews if it was not allowed to fly over people's property and take photographs.

In addition to damages, Lord Bernstein is seeking an injunction to stop the company from flying into his air space or taking photographs of his home. He also wants the negatives and photographs delivered to him or destroyed.

Mr Charles Gray, counsel for Lord Bernstein, said that although he had a genuine reason for being concerned about the photographs there was no suspicion that Skyviews might make improper use of them. Lord Bernstein feared the risk of negatives getting into wrong hands.

The hearing continues today.

Caxton Hall gets a reprieve

Caxton Hall, Westminster, is not to be closed as an economy move.

Officials of Westminster City Council have suggested that staff cuts and a lower standard of maintenance could save £135,000, enough to keep the hall open.

Bus driver killed

The driver of a single-deck workmen's bus was killed and 31 men were injured, four seriously, when the bus crashed through a sea wall and landed on its roof on a beach on Carmarthen Bay, Dyfed, yesterday.

The driver was Mr Bryn Woodward, of Laugharne.

Think of your international bank as a Restaurant

★★★★★★

1. Do the waiters practise
a) contemptuous servility;
b) friendly persuasion, or
c) interested attention?
2. Do the souffles always
come up to expectations or
are they sometimes a bit of a
let down?
3. Are the occasions when
you send your compliments to
the chef a) rare, b) medium, or
c) do you always say 'Well
done'?
4. Is the cuisine as inter-
national as the menu?

If you chose your bank the way you'd choose a restaurant, would yours give you food for thought? Barclays International really is international. Through 1700 branches in over 70 countries we offer a worldwide range of services and the banking skills of managers

who have broad experience from working in a variety of overseas markets. What's more, Barclays has 25 specialist international branches in this country—more than any other bank. And whichever one you deal with you'll find it's like having your own personal Head Waiter—an experienced executive who'll get to know your needs, and who can help you with everything from supplying market intelligence and developing your taste for new export opportunities to arranging overseas finance and credit. For the full menu of our services, call the manager of your nearest branch of Barclays Bank International. Or contact our International Division at 168 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3HP, telephone 01-283 8989, extension 3218.



Five stars in the Good Bank Guide.

PARLIAMENT, February 2 1977

Rhodesian nationalist leaders reminded of need for sensible give and take and cooperation

House of Commons

Mr Anthony Crosland, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said he preferred not to make a statement about new initiatives over Rhodesia until he had had time to make a detailed reappraisal of the situation. Mr Smith had appeared to have accepted the principle of majority rule, but to have rejected any possible means whereby that principle might be achieved.

Miss Janet Footes (Plymouth, Devon, C), who had asked for a date for the re-opening of the Geneva conference on Rhodesia, was asked by Mr Crosland to state the Government's position on the statement of January 25.

Mr Crosland—Does he see any new initiative coming forth?

Mr Crosland—I prefer not to give a definite answer to that. Mr Ivor Richard has arrived back only today, and I have not had time to do a detailed report. I had a conversation this morning with Ambassador Andrew Young who is about to go to South Africa tonight.

I prefer not to make a statement about new initiatives until I have had time to make a detailed reappraisal of the situation as it exists.

Mr Patrick Wall (Halesowen, C)—Departure from the Kissinger package on the basis of the Geneva conference. Continued refusal to recognize talks or agreement between Mr Smith and the Rhodesian African nationalist movement in Rhodesia to the fate of Angola.

Mr Crosland—The immediate factor concerning Rhodesia to a further and probably aggravated loss of goodwill and confidence in the rejection of the proposal we put to him, even as a basis for further discussion.

Mr Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Labour, L)—The fact of using Mr Vorster as an ally or quasi host broker has failed. The Western world should make clear they are allied with the African people and African opinion and not with South Africa. (Labour cheers.)

Minister: Never likely to be enough money for all to retire at 60

House of Lords

Young, Opposition spokesman on the environment, opening debate on the problems of retirement, said many men and women did not wish to retire at 60, although they might not be able to continue in the same job there was reason why they should not retire at all. A decision to retire at 60 could mean a higher age or a higher retirement. This meant working two or three days a week, leaving a sensible plan for many years.

It would be unfortunate if decisions about the age of retirement were based on the multiplicity of levels of unemployment. To suggest that flexibility must mean a lower age of retirement only was not to ask for something highly desirable but must not in many instances be in the best interests of the individual.

For those who needed to retire it was necessary to ensure that the provisions of the welfare state were fully known. The Government could produce a pamphlet in the form of English must people could understand the multiplicity of benefits, valuable in themselves, might be taken up by those who needed them.

Because so many council housing states were occupied before the war, there were not the young to look after the old. It would be a sensible housing policy to encourage the young to live with older people so that they might be nearer older relatives.

Lord Evers (L) said Britain's social order had been based on providing an adequate income for all retired citizens had not been good. Since the late 1950s political and social parties in their attempt to go to the other extreme had caused tremendous delay in providing proper pensions and had denied the majority of British people the right to a decent income which could make retirement enjoyable, as it should be.

The Government should give a great deal of thought to the suggestion that perhaps there should be less, not more, pension legislation in the near future. Employers should be left to sort out their own pension schemes with the legislation already passed. The decision on contracting out would involve a great deal of work for all concerned and the Government should not compound existing problems with legislative restrictions of one sort or another.

Lord Mayhew-King (Ind) said more doctors were needed to make special care of the elderly. Lord Wallace of Gosford (Lab) said that for those with some technical knowledge radio provided a means of continuing their work. It kept contact with the world. There was a need for greater provision of courses of preparation for retirement. The majority of retirement pension were personal to the individual, but there was no reason why help, advice, and guidance should not be freely available.

The Bishop of Worcester said old people were all too often conscious of being put on the scrap heap. This was the attitude it was necessary to get away from. Every judgment of the pensioner tended to be in terms of what they were. It was necessary to get to the point of realizing their potential.

While conditions of unemployment might encourage early or prompt retirement, Mr Smith had said in many areas the resources of its work force at many levels by not providing for the employment of older people on a basis of reduced hours of work. The process of retirement then became gradual and the period of staying on responsibility was phased over the years.

Lord Soper (Lab) said he never before rebuked than when an old age pensioner told him that after retirement he had not enjoyed his fellowship with until she discovered bingo. This was a comment on the failure of voluntary, let alone statutory, associations to provide incentives which would give aging people a sense of being wanted.

He would like people to entertain a deeper concept of the continuity of life beyond the grave but many wanted their declining years because they felt retirement was a penalty for living so long rather than an achievement of the fullness of life.

Lord Hylton said they needed an immediate drive to increase the use of improvement grants for the elderly for insulation and

Mr Crosland—The Western world has made it abundantly clear again and again—not merely the British Government but the United States in their declaration issued last week—that they stand unequivocally for majority rule in Rhodesia.

It is no good ignoring the existence of the South African Government. They are a factor in the situation, but the general moral and political position of the Western world has been made repeatedly and totally clear.

Mr John Davies, Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said that the Government had a factor in the situation, but the general moral and political position of the Western world has been made repeatedly and totally clear.

Mr Crosland—We have two totally contradictory matters, one from Sir Seretse Khama's Government and the other from the Rhodesian Government. I have no intention of making an approach to anybody until we discover which of these is true.

There have been innumerable inquiries on the part of Rhodesia into the territory in recent months. These border incidents are occurring in the area of the border, not in consequence of Mr Smith's rejection of the British proposal.

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party (Rochester, Lib), said that the Government had a factor in the situation, but the general moral and political position of the Western world has been made repeatedly and totally clear.

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country's policies should be. In the southern African picture, South Africa is a force and an influence which cannot be ignored.

Mr Ronald Bell (Barnes, C)—Would he approach the Botswana Government about the kidnapping of 400 children from south-west Rhodesia for indoctrination and guerrilla training against the wishes of their parents?

Since the reported statement of the Botswana Government about a voluntary march at gun point to the border, Mr Bell said that the Government had a factor in the situation, but the general moral and political position of the Western world has been made repeatedly and totally clear.

Mr Crosland—We have two totally contradictory matters, one from Sir Seretse Khama's Government and the other from the Rhodesian Government. I have no intention of making an approach to anybody until we discover which of these is true.

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Actions of Barclays Bank in S Africa

House of Commons

The Government did not give general guidance on the policy to be followed by the bank in relation to the actions of Barclays Bank in South Africa. Mr Edward Rowlands, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said.

He had been asked by Mr Ian Liddell (Havant and Waterlooville, C) what criteria was employed in giving general guidance to British banks operating in foreign countries as to the policy which such banks should follow when they were operating as local companies in which local capital was invested.

Mr Liddell said: There are three specific issues raised by the minister's answer to my question. The first is the issue of the bank's policy in relation to the actions of Barclays Bank in South Africa. Are we to conclude that the policy hitherto of the Government towards the bank's actions in South Africa is to be maintained?

Mr Liddell held up a full page colour advertisement which appeared in The Times on January 28 by Barclays Bank International Ltd showing flags of the bank's operations in the world. He asked: Are these countries (he asked) to be graded some other way than by the bank's own criteria? If so, what is that order? As there is no such order, by what authority did the bank's advertisement show the flag of South Africa?

Mr Rowlands—He misrepresents completely the nature of the meeting. I had with Mr Delling who was the bank's representative. The policy which was reflected in the statement he made.

Mr Frank Allam (Salford, East, Lab)—From a statement I have obtained from Barclays Bank, I have learned that the bank's policy is to do nothing to interfere with the bank's operations in South Africa. I am not sure that this is the policy of the bank.

Mr Rowlands—I do not think it is a question of the bank's policy to do nothing to interfere with the bank's operations in South Africa. I am not sure that this is the policy of the bank.

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Government against any change in number of Scots and Welsh MPs at Westminster

House of Commons

The Government had a comfortable majority of 78 early today in defeating the Opposition proposal for the change of a Speaker's Commission to consider the appropriate number of MPs to represent Scotland and Welsh constituencies after the enactment of the Scotland and Wales Bill.

During the third all-night sitting of the Bill's committee stage, there was a debate of nearly seven hours, in which 26 MPs took part on the issue of the post-devolution representation of Scotland and Wales in the Commons. The division result reflected the bulk of Government backbench views expressed during the debate.

Mr Michael Foot, Lord President of the Council, who is in charge of the Bill, made clear in two speeches that the Government was opposed to any change in the representation of Scotland and Wales in the Commons. He said the issue of future representation should not be referred to a Speaker's conference.

Mr Foot said: There are three specific issues raised by the minister's answer to my question. The first is the issue of the bank's policy in relation to the actions of Barclays Bank in South Africa. Are we to conclude that the policy hitherto of the Government towards the bank's actions in South Africa is to be maintained?

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There was a consensus which people of Scotland and Wales that they were bound to lose if the Bill went forward.

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Mr Percy Greave (Solihull, C) said the proposals before the House were a change in the representation of the United Kingdom if implemented. He was opposed to the Bill. Its passage would be a disaster for the United Kingdom.

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change in all...
Westminster

HOME NEWS

Squabbles and petty violence 'replacing idleness in schools'

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

Devlin, a London Correspondent, writes of "idleness" in schools, but the article focuses on the increasing incidence of squabbles and petty violence among pupils, particularly in primary schools. He notes that this is a change from the idleness that was once common.

worst backgrounds, but often there was poor communication between the violent pupil and his or her father. The trouble usually showed early and was almost always in early junior school records.

It was easier for squabbles to occur because modern methods made it difficult for the teacher to oversee the class all the time. Accurate and detailed school records should be kept and they should be written up clearly and honestly for parents, so that they would know if their children misbehaved from an early age.

Mr Marland said that sometimes parents were given misleading reports. In one case a boy described as "restless, rebellious and needing firm control" in an interval school report was described as "quiet, reserved and sensitive" in the report sent to his parents.

Every large school should have a "satellite school" on the same site for "difficult" pupils. There they could be given "therapeutic positive work" away from the temptations of the playgrounds and staircases.

Curbs 'tend towards authoritarian government'

By Christopher Thomas
Staff

Concept of pay restraint, usually rejected in a book today, *The Delusion of Policy*, on the argument it does not cure unemployment, gives more political to trade unions, and lead to increasingly authoritarian government.

Mr Samuel Brittan, author of *Lilies*, argues that, being a proud and unlike achievement, a policy is a harmful.

Iran was an adviser to the Government of Economic from 1965 to 1966 and was chairman of the five Bow Group from 1975. They are describing a "differing political."

conclude that "control appears to have been in restraining wages more than a year as level, they would have been followed by explosions which more ped out the temporary authors argue: "In-

curially strongly by those who are impressed by union power. Yet to secure their cooperation in such policies unions are to be offered an even larger role in our affairs, and one well outside their normal sphere."

If unions were to abrogate their industrial power, as incomes policies required, they would naturally insist on other kinds of power in exchange, which in practice was political power.

The book states that the longer an income policy is continued the more detailed and complex its controls must be to prevent avoidance and adapt to change. Comprehensive and complete control of all incomes is the necessary culmination of such a policy, it states.

"It tends towards the replacement of the rule of law by authoritarian government because it either sets aside the rule of law or brings the law itself unnecessarily into the ultra-sensitive business of income determination. Indeed one of the greatest dangers of incomes policy is that in an unsuccessful attempt to curb union power the law itself will be brought into contempt."

The Delusion of Incomes Policy (Maurice Temple Smith Ltd, hardback £6.50, paperback £3).

£500 extra to draw students to industry

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

Extra grants of £500 a year to encourage students at universities and polytechnics to study courses of value to industry were announced by Mr Vixley, Secretary of State for Industry yesterday after a meeting of the National Economic Development Council in London.

Further details are to be given by Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science in the House of Commons today.

Employers will also be able to offer more worthwhile scholarships to their employees. With the result that students on industrial courses could receive a total income of some £700 more than colleagues in other fields.

At present scholarships of more than £185 a year are treated as students' earned income and are deducted from any local authority grant they receive. The new limit for the academic year 1977-78 will therefore be at least £685.

Talks between the education and industry departments have been continuing for some months to try to find incentives for students to study such courses as engineering and technology.

Mr Williams will tell the Commons that she hopes employers and associations will take full advantage of the change in the award regulations and that as a result more students will be encouraged to choose courses of direct value to industry.

Mr Michael Bury, director of education and training for the Confederation of British Industry, welcomed the new grants.

Mr Charles Clarke, president of the National Union of Students, said the changes would not encourage students towards industry-oriented courses.

That, Mr Clarke said, could be achieved only when the working conditions and salaries in private industries were brought up to the levels of industries in the public sector.

Tory Scottish appointments

Mr Thatcher announced yesterday the appointment of Mr Alex Fischer, a moderate devolutionist, as deputy to Mr Edward Taylor, the newly appointed shadow Secretary of State for Scotland.

Lord James Douglas-Hamilton becomes a whip, to complete appointments necessary after the spate of devolutionist resignations.



A spell of relaxation for some occupying building workers. Food is meagre, but games help to pass the time.

Holiday site men set for long stay

From Trevor Fishlock
Prestatyn

Two hundred building workers have settled in for a long stay at Sir Fred Pontin's holiday camp at Prestatyn, on the North Wales coast. They have barricaded the gates and occupied buildings because, they say, the Pontin Group has tried to replace them with cheaper men working the notorious tax-avoiding "lump" system. Pontin's said that there is no deal.

"Pontin's think they still live in the bad old days of the building industry", one of the men's leaders said yesterday.

Pontin's said: "We have taken a stand on this one. The men occupying the camp are enjoying our hospitality because we are paying the heat and light bills. But that cannot go on and

measures will have to be taken."

The building workers are occupying small but comfortable and warm apartments, with bunks, television sets, and modest kitchens. In the chilly camp games room they have the use of eight snooker tables, and play darts and table tennis as well. Their "sit-in" fund is small and they exist on tea, eggs on toast, and sandwiches in the canteen.

They have a rota for home visits, and draw petrol money for that purpose from their fund. Morale and discipline seem strong. The shop stewards insist on tidiness and rubbish disposal. Administrative and management staff are allowed through the barricades to work in the offices.

Pontin's said yesterday that even if the dispute and occupation were prolonged no one would lose a holiday because there was room for all at another, and larger, Pontin camp in Prestatyn.

The men occupying the camp have been dismissed. The occupation began at the end of last week. The dispute is rooted in a

modernization scheme involving the building or improvement of 500 chalets and apartments, and the improvement of other amenities.

The building workers say Pontin's have attempted to bring "lump" workers on the site. "That is in contravention of national working rules of the building industry", Mr Barry Scragg, chairman of the shop stewards, said.

Lumpers are cheaper because they require less money, no sick pay, and no holiday pay.

The company sent letters to the men complaining of their attitude to their work and low productivity. The men say that that was part of a pattern of harassment. They have been working under notice for several months and regard that as a Pontin device to evade the Employment Protection Act, because, under notice, they can be dismissed at will.

They say the Pontin's contention about low rates of work is given the lie by their pay slips. Pay is not an issue in the dispute. The men have been getting a basic £52 a week, plus

about £40 a week productivity bonus.

"They say we don't work hard enough, yet they pay out big bonuses, almost doubling pay, for our hard work", Mr Scragg said. "The trouble is that they want to fire the men and bring in lumpers."

Pontin's headquarters in Bournemouth said the management was not remote, and that the allegations about subcontract workers were untrue.

Representatives of the men will try to see Mr Len Murray, the TUC's general secretary, today. They have the support of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians.

On Friday the issue goes to a dispute panel in Manchester; meanwhile the men are seeking an emergency hearing by an industrial tribunal and are submitting three specimen cases claiming unfair dismissal.

One of the men occupying the site is Mr Eric Tomlinson, a plasterer and shop steward, who was one of the "Shrewsbury Two" pickets imprisoned for conspiracy during the 1972 building strike.

Link between happiness and material goods examined

By Neville Hodgkinson

There is a strong relationship between happiness and the possession of material goods, according to a survey conducted among 500 British households last year.

In general, those whose economic performance has been relatively good in the past three years were found to be more likely to score highly in measurements of well-being and of positive attitudes towards various aspects of life than those who have fared relatively poorly.

There was a similar correlation, relative to the possession

of modern "luxuries" such as gas central heating, good-quality bedroom furniture, and a colour television set. In almost every case a higher proportion of those who rated themselves as happier than the average person had those items.

The survey was conducted by Linas, London, a leading advertising agency, in a study that about half the population were worried about making savings. Differences between social classes were not strongly marked in that respect, suggesting that the traditionally relatively strong position of the upper and upper-middle classes is being eroded.

Few people or households

considered that they had become better off in the past three years, and four out of 10 felt they were worse off. Inflation was blamed by most of those whose position had deteriorated. Taxation received little blame.

Both men and women said they were buying less than three years ago in respect of most goods and services.

Eight out of 10 expected no improvement in their living standards in the next three years, and a third expected a reduction.

That was reflected in their expected buying behaviour. In respect of most items or activities they expected to buy less and do less, although they

thought they would do more of such activities as reading, listening to music, and do-it-yourself home improvements.

Mr Gerald de Groot, a director of the company who was in charge of the study, said yesterday that it indicated that while people were pessimistic about their economic future they still tended to depend strongly on material goods for their sense of well-being.

But British society today was very prosperous relative to the past and to much of the world's population, and he thought it should look to other sources of happiness if dissatisfaction was not to become widespread.

Warning of legal fight if firms are taken over

By Martin Huckerby

The Government was warned yesterday that if the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill becomes law it will face an immediate challenge in the courts from Bristol Channel Ship Repairers.

Even if the Government's nationalisation plans overcome the hurdle of the hybrid hearings in the House of Lords, the Bristol Channel company has made plain that it has other weapons it is prepared to use to avoid being nationalized.

Mr Christopher Bailey, the company's chairman, said yesterday at the hearings before the Examiners of Private Bills in the Lords: "I think this Bill will lead to a lot of litigation. It certainly will in our case, if it ever goes through. The process would not end with courts in Britain, he said."

Mr T. G. Talbot, QC, one of the examiners, had remarked that once the Bill became an Act it would not matter which companies were in which lists in the Bill.

Mr Bailey said he had been legally advised that that was not the case. He indicated that if the Bill was passed into law Bristol Channel Ship Repairers would challenge the inclusion of the company in the list for nationalization.

Later in the hearings Mr Bailey pointed out that "for some reason" the Government had failed to accept the Bill when 95 per cent of it had been approved in the last session of Parliament, yet the Government was now saying that the delay to the Bill was jeopardising employment in the industries involved.

MP to question use of 'screened' cells

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk, is to question the Home Secretary about screens placed across cell windows at Wormwood Scrubs and other prisons.

The Home Office denies the screens are part of control units for difficult prisoners. It says they are to prevent contraband from being passed.

Mr Kilroy-Silk said the screens seemed to be unnecessary and expensive for the task. He intends to ask under what criteria prisoners are put in the cells and how long they have to spend in them.

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WEST EUROPE

Bullet-proof cars as Spanish dignitaries mourn shot policemen

From Harry Debellus
Madrid, Feb 2

The President of the Spanish Parliament arrived today at a memorial service here for policemen slain in last week's violence. He drove up in his brand new armoured-plated Mercedes with bulletproof windows. The car, similar to the one used by the Prime Minister, replaced a black Dodge dented by right-wing demonstrators in Madrid on December 20 last.

To head off the possibility of disturbances by right-wingers, angry over the Government's calm reaction to the wave of terrorism, authorities announced that attendance at today's requiem Mass at the San Francisco el Grande Church would be by invitation only. Police sealed off all streets leading to the area and checked invitations.

Right-wing groups such as the New Force party and the Federation of War Veterans called on their members to head the Government's ban on demonstrations. Nevertheless a few hundred right-wing demonstrators gathered on the broad street facing the main entrance of the church and shouted insults to the King and the Government, yelling "France, France" and singing the Falangist anthem, "March to the Sun".

With unaccustomed politeness, police requested them to keep their distance and did not bat an eyelid when they shouted "Down with the King!" Over slogans were: "The Government of perverts and masochists should resign," "Gods, traitors!" and "Listen, Government, Spain won't be sold out."

Walls in the area were defaced with hastily painted phrases such as "Government of reds and killers" and "Incompetent masochists." (The latter slogan referred to the military deputy Prime Minister, Lieutenant-General Manuel Gutiérrez Mellado.)

At no time did police clash with the demonstrators. In fact, there was applause from the gathering as police jeeps drove by.

Neither King Juan Carlos nor Señor Adolfo Suárez, the Prime Minister, attended the Mass, presumably for security reasons. The Government delegation was led by General Gutiérrez Mellado.

As the high civilian and military officials gathered at the church, reports of new political violence reached Madrid. In Barcelona a gang of about a dozen men armed with iron bars and pistols beat up three strikers who had been guarding the homes of labour leaders dismissed by their company, the Roca Radiator Company.

From Bilbao came news of two more suspected "lightning" kidnappings, the third and seventh to take place in that

area since mid-December. One of the abducted men, a shipyard worker, Señor Gregorio Cavia Sierra, aged 24, turned up within hours after being taken away at gunpoint on Tuesday. He told police that he escaped from the kidnappers by climbing out of a window in a house where they had taken him near San Sebastián.

The "lightning" kidnappings are a mystery, for in most cases the persons involved are held for only about a day. It is suspected that they are a form of harassment against Basque nationalists.

An anonymous telephone caller told the Barcelona daily *Mundo Diario* last night that he represented the Apostolic Anti-Communist Alliance (AAA) and that his organization assumes responsibility for assassinating the Roca strikers as well as for recent bombings in San Sebastián. He added that the AAA "will use the same methods as Grapo to respond to 'provocation'."

Grapo is the self-styled First of October Anti-Fascist Resistance Groups, the organization holding two high government officials as hostages.

Police maintain a tight security in the Canary Islands, a territory of 1,500 square miles, where a nationwide round-up of suspected political activists. It was learnt today that of the 600 or more who have been interrogated, at least 11 are members of right-wing extremist organizations.

Most of those questioned have been released. In the Canary city of Las Palmas, four persons have been charged in connection with recent bombings attributed to the Canary Islands Independence Movement (MPIAC), according to newspaper reports.

In Madrid, several labour lawyers and members of the Socialist-United General Workers' Union (UGT) received letters signed with the initials AAA, threatening that they will be killed if they have anything more to do with the factory of Nitro Española in Moztán.

In the south-western province of Almería, the paramilitary civil guard police used their new emergency powers to break up a meeting of 21 Roman Catholic priests which had been authorized by the local bishop.

Madrid, Feb 2—Señor Enrique de la Maza, the Minister for Trade Union Relations, said today that all trade union groups in Spain would be legalized by May 1.

Speaking to Mr Otto Kersten, secretary-general of the Confederation of Free Trade Unions (CFTU), he added that Spanish unions would be allowed to take part in the annual conference in June of the International Labour Organization (ILO)—Agence France-Press.

"Hit men" of Madrid, page 16

M Giscard questioned on television by 60 people

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Feb 2

President Giscard d'Estaing experienced for the first time last night with direct democracy, as 60 ordinary people on television, or rather on radio, preferred to call it. For nearly three hours, in the ornate *salon des fêtes* of the Elysée Palace, he answered before television cameras the questions of 60 ordinary people on subjects ranging from the death penalty, civil liberties and unemployment, to the national minimum wage, pensions, and capital gains.

The 77 President replies on three main points have provoked much political interest. On the "battle of Paris" he showed that he was not prepared to forgive M Jacques Chirac, the leader of the Gaullist Rassemblement, for increasing the confusion in the government majority by his surprise candidature.

Rejecting the former Prime Minister's contention that France was merely putting into practice the "pluralism" recommended by the head of state, M Giscard d'Estaing said:

"There would have been pluralism if he had discussed the matter with the Prime Minister, M Barre. This did not happen. It was therefore not organized pluralism but I call it the pluralism of the street. I do not think the differences with M Chirac would lead to a permanent split of the government majority."

The second important subject raised was what the President would do if the left won the parliamentary election next year. He confirmed what he had told his press conference last month, that he would remain in office until the end of his mandate in 1981.

"It is important for the security of France, for the

freedom of Frenchmen, for the constitution, for the life of the country, to know that a President who simply withholds in the event of political difficulties or tensions."

But the democratically expressed will of Frenchmen would naturally be taken into account; this would be done in a way that depended on how it was expressed. This would seem to imply that the matter would depend on the size of the left-wing majority. But it was a cautious conclusion to say he was, therefore, prepared to come to terms with the fact of the left being in power.

"I would point out to you that if the common programme of the left is not being applied in France at present it is because I was elected President of the Republic."

The third highlight of the debate was the President's statement on the death penalty.

M Giscard d'Estaing, an abolitionist at heart, appreciated that a majority of his fellow countrymen probably was in favour of retention of the death penalty. He felt, however, that in the case of men sentenced to death who benefited from a reprieve, it was an imprisonment must really mean what it said.

"Frenchmen are afraid of the future," he said at the end of the debate, and they are wrong. France must have my determination to pursue this adaptation.

"If one day the narrow forces of conservatism get the upper hand, French society will blow up, because there are enough inequalities, injustices in our society, and enough desire for change in our youth, for France to reject the preservation of things as they are."

French diplomat shoots his family

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Feb 2

M. Gerard Amarrich, aged 56, who was French Ambassador to the Holy See until last July, shot his wife, Chantal, aged 52, his daughter, Ines, aged 18, and his son Stephane, aged 16, with a pistol yesterday evening at his Paris flat in a residential sixteenth arrondissement.

He gave himself up afterwards to the gendarmes at Houdan, south-west of Paris. He was brought back to Paris this morning for interrogation by the criminal police.

M Amarrich formerly served at the French Embassy in London. The police said he told them that since his recall from Rome last July he had not been offered any other post to his liking. "I had the feeling of being the victim of an injustice, and of lapsing into decay. I did not wish my loved ones to suffer from this dishonour."

That is why, suddenly, in a fit of depression, I decided to kill my wife and my two children, and commit suicide afterwards," he said.

The lack of a post abroad deprived him of certain financial advantages which he needed to maintain his standard of living and educate his children. "This merely increased my depressed state."

His wife and son were watching President Giscard d'Estaing on television. "I went to my bedroom, took a 7.65 calibre pistol I have owned for 20 years, and fired at them. I then went down to my mother-in-law's flat below, where my daughter had a room, and killed her too," he said.

"I wanted to commit suicide by firing a bullet in my mouth. But I did not have the courage to do so. So I went to my mother-in-law's flat like a madman. I went to the garage, took my car, and drove straight ahead of me."

"Then I calmed down, and when I stopped, I found myself in Houdan, quite by chance. I threw away my gun in the street and went to the gendarmes."

A police search has failed to locate the weapon. M Amarrich was an extremely gifted and brilliant, but distinctly unconventional diplomat. He had a keen intelligence, and a quick mind, but did not suffer fools gladly, and tended to make them feel the last of his contempt.

Born in 1921, of an equally unconventional father, an admiral known for his plain speaking, he was a contemporary of M Michel Jobert, the former Foreign Minister, at the National School of Administration. From 1959 to 1962 he was diplomatic adviser to the Prime Minister, M Michel Debré, before being appointed counsellor in Belgrade, consul general in Milan, and Ambassador to Budapest.

His appointment as Ambassador to the Vatican in May, 1974, had caused some surprise as the post is normally reserved for a diplomat on the eve of retirement.

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OVERSEAS

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James Reston meets a Carter aide who typifies the relaxed approach to running the nation

A new deal at the White House

From James Reston
Washington, Feb 2

Hamilton Jordan occupies the south-west corner office of the White House executive suite. General Alexander Haig's old command post in the Nixon days. It used to look a little like the English library in *Upstairs, Downstairs*—now it has all the edginess of an up-to-date office. The contrast is worth noting.

There has always been something about the White House that makes you want to whisper and tiptoe, but it has a sort of busy informality now.

A comfortable creative mess: wood fire in the fireplace, black briefing books scattered on the floor before the fire, unpacked cardboard boxes on the side.

Jordan works in a corner of this room, pounding away at a Carter-knower what on an electronic typewriter. He has a tiny secretary with a broken leg in the room. When she calls him on the phone he picks it up and says "Yes, m'am."

He is a recklessly handsome man, with a set of teeth like a piano keyboard, dressed in a pair of dark blue slacks, loafers, and a white open blue shirt.

So what? So we have a new deck of cards playing the old game. Jordan's answers to questions are as casual as his dress. His secretary looks as if she were dreaming of Georgia and would never willingly go north again. He looks like a man who has come to stay.

The transition has not been as bad as he thought, he says. Not all that different from the days when Jimmy was Governor. He does not define his job—says he is not quite sure yet what it is, but there is a lot of work to do, and they have a lot of goals.

Well, he says, you'd have to get on a long flight with Jimmy from New York to California to hear him out on that.

Jordan, Jack Watson and the other young White House aides are the deal of being secretary to the Cabinet, a private and highly confidential assignment, and representing the President to the governors, mayors and other officials in the states, a visible but probably not for long, all-doorway open.

How to put these two together?

Maybe there was no political advantage in working to see that a retarded child was 10 or 15 per cent better off four years from now, for the parents might not notice or even vote.

But Carter cared about these things and would try to deliver on his promises. They would make a lot of mistakes, Jordan said—already in his relations with Tip O'Neill, the new House Speaker, and the new Senate majority leader, Robert Byrd of West Virginia—but years would be quicker to consult and correct mistakes on the hill than Carter.

It will take a while for those White House staff members to work out their relations with one another; with the cabinet, the Congress and the press. Jack Watson, for example, has the dual job of being secretary to the Cabinet, a private and highly confidential assignment, and representing the President to the governors, mayors and other officials in the states, a visible but probably not for long, all-doorway open.

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America's UN envoy confers in Whitehall

By David Spaul
Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr Andrew Young, the new American Ambassador to the United Nations, made a strong impression on British ministers in London yesterday, when he emphasised the Carter Administration's readiness to press for a settlement in Rhodesia.

It is clear that Mr Ian Smith will get not the least encouragement to expect American help in his difficulties. Indeed President Carter appears to be even more strongly on the side of a negotiated settlement than was President Ford.

At the same time, the limits of American capability are also becoming clearer, as the next steps are considered by Mr Croftland, the Foreign Secretary, and his advisers including Mr Ivor Richard who returned to London yesterday. Washington will support British efforts in every way it can, as Mr Young confirmed. But it does not want to get involved with what might well prove to be an impossible task in assuming responsibility for the Rhodesian question.

Mr Young will have an opportunity to meet several African leaders during his coming visit to Tanzania, and if he gets a positive response, he may come back via London for further discussions. Yesterday he had two talks with Mr Richard and a short meeting with Mr Croftland. The British hope is that the African nationalists, understandably incensed at the breakdown of the recent negotiations, may now be ready to give their advice on what to do next.

Mr Young, who also called on Mr Ramphal, the Commonwealth Secretary General yesterday, is anxious that the United States should be seen to support African oppression and racism early in the life of the new Administration. One possible idea is for Washington to try to stop Americans serving in the Rhodesian forces, as some African veterans are reported to be doing.

More widely, he is concerned that all the publicity given to Rhodesia should divert attention from Namibia. As United States aid to Namibia is a prime responsibility. Overall he is determined that United States policy on southern Africa should be fully committed to promoting African independence.

Commons debate today on Rhodesia kidnap report

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent

The abduction by guerrillas, as claimed by the Rhodesian Government or, alternatively, the flight from harassment, according to the Botswana Government, of 400 mission school children will be debated in the Commons today under the House's emergency procedure.

The Speaker, on an application from Mr Ronald Bell, Conservative MP for Beaconsfield, ruled that the matter was a proper subject for urgent discussion. The debate was then allowed after more than 40 MPs on both sides of the House rose in their places to agree to the Speaker's ruling.

Mr Bell made his application after Mr Croftland, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, had told the House that he was not prepared to make representations to the Government on this matter until he had discovered what had happened to the children was true.

He had received two totally contradictory versions, one from Sir Serego Rhele, Botswana Minister and the other from the Rhodesian Government.

He pointed out to MPs that in recent months there had been innumerable incursions into Botswana territory by Rhodesian forces. These border incidents were going to take place whether we liked it or not because of the Rhodesian rejection of the British proposals for a settlement.

This explanation was not enough for Mr Bell, who had asked Mr Croftland to make an approach to the Botswana Government.

The guerrillas forced 230 boys and 170 girls, aged between 11 and 21, at the Lutheran mission in north-west Rhodesia to cross the border, but a pastor and four children escaped during the march.

In Gaborone, a Botswana Government spokesman said Botswana was ready to let international Red Cross workers meet the school-children from Rhodesia—Reuters and Agence France-Press.

Mr Croftland takes Prague to task over dissidents

By Our Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

It is a strongly worded statement in the Commons yesterday that Mr Croftland, the Foreign Secretary, said there could be no doubt about the feelings on all sides of the House about the treatment meted out in Czechoslovakia to signatories of the Charter 77 group in its manifesto.

The Government shared those feelings and had expressed its deep concern to the Czechoslovak regime.

Mr Croftland was responding to views from both the Conservative and Labour benches on the recent actions of the Prague Government. He said the British Government's commitment to human rights remained firm and strong. The incidents in Czechoslovakia were bound to come up at the Belgrade conference and were bound to colour some of the discussions that took place there.

From the Conservative benches, Mr Richard Leakey (Shropshire) urged Mr Croftland to seek an early meeting with the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister to convey to him the overwhelming view of the British Parliament, which sympathised with the Charter 77 group in its stand against all violations of human rights in Czechoslovakia.

He urged Mr Croftland to say there could be no dissent unless the Prague regime and other communist regimes showed greater respect for individual freedom.

Prague: The Czechoslovak Communist Party newspaper *Rude Pravo* appears to have called off its campaign against dissidents who signed the Charter 77 manifesto.

"We have said what we wanted to say from now on, we will speak out mainly about new creative actions and further successes in construction," it said yesterday.

The campaign had been going on for nearly a month.

The official news agency CTK, however, announced that it had filed slander charges against Mr Ludvik Vucelik, a human rights activist, for alleging that a series of nude photographs of women were distributed by the agency. The agency was referring to 37 photographs which foreign correspondents found in their letterboxes at the end of last week—Reuters and AP.

Our Foreign Staff writes: Twenty-two members of the Polish intelligentsia have signed a letter expressing "solidarity with the Czechoslovak and East German intellectuals who are struggling for human and citizens' rights."

The Czechoslovak intellectuals have been waiting eagerly for these first signs of support from Poland.

Our Foreign Staff writes: Sir John Foster, chairman of the British section of the International Commission of Jurists, last night sent a letter expressing concern at the treatment of signatories to the Charter 77 document, to Mr Miroslav Jabloňsky, the Czechoslovak Ambassador in London.

Fewer British tourists visit Portugal

From Our Own Correspondent
Lisbon, Feb 2

There was an 11 per cent increase in the number of tourists visiting Portugal last year compared to 1975, according to figures just released by the official tourist office.

Still showing the impact of the 1974 revolution, the tourist industry attracted a total of 2,175,370 foreign visitors. In the pre-revolutionary year of 1973, more than four million tourists visited the country.

There was a 14 per cent drop in the number of Britons and a fall of 15 per cent of Americans.

Wave of student violence feared as mob fires on police

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, Feb 2

Fears of a new wave of violence in Italian universities rose today when student demonstrations in Rome opened fire and threw stones at a police car, wounding in the head one of the two men inside.

The second policeman shot back at the demonstrators, injuring two. Police said both were carrying firearms.

Earlier, masked demonstrators had thrown petrol bombs at the offices of an extreme right-wing youth group.

Today's violence follows the shooting yesterday of a student by a gang of supposedly right

wingers. Altogether six people have been injured, two seriously. Three of the victims were policemen.

All lectures at Rome University were cancelled and the rector, Professor Antonio Ruberti, called for talks with the local leaders of political parties.

The violence in Rome follows in Padua, Palermo, Sassari and Naples.

OVERSEAS

hopes rise of Greek and Turkish ypriots coming to practical derstanding on dividing island

Robert Fisk, a Feb 2, said Makarios's Cabinet representatives of the four parties in the Greek Cypriot met at the headquarters of the Archbishopric tonight to discuss a round of talks between resident and Mr Rauf ish, the Turkish Cypriot.

did so amid increasing that both Greek and h communities were seri- their declared intention ding a solution to the al, if not constitutional, n of the island over the ous.

e the two Cypriot leaders t days ago, only a hand- Greek Cypriots have left omes in the Turkish-held n sector to become is in the south. Pre- Greeks were leaving, g forced to leave, their in Turkish areas at the 50 a day.

pt for a small convoy ssed the United Nations i Nicosia last Saturday g about 12 families, the e refugees has halted.

almost daily trades the Turks in the Greek e newspapers have also o diminish. Before the s-Denkash talks, lead-

ing articles spoke constantly of a long and, if necessary, mili- tary conflict to recover territory lost to the Turkish Army during the 1974 war.

Mak, owned by the former terrorist leader Mr Nicos Samp- son, who is in prison for his part in the attempted coup of 1974, has said in a leading article that the time is ripe for "a just, permanent and sensible settlement". Another Greek paper talked of "a solution with dignity and without bloodshed".

It would, of course, be easy to read too much into such developments. There are now only about 3,000 Greeks (out of an original 20,000) left in northern Cyprus and the exodus was consequently bound to decrease at some stage.

For its part, the press in Nicosia is unlikely to maintain a stand of such ostentatious tolerance if the next round of talks on February 12 at which Dr Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, will be present, does not yield some more concrete hint of compromise from the Turks.

At their first meeting, held in the quasi-military atmosphere of the officers' mess in the United Nations Finnish contingent's quarters, the two leaders discussed the future in specific terms.

President Makarios suggested that the Turks might have 28 per cent of the island while Mr Denktash (nominally still the Vice-President of

Cyprus) said he would prefer slightly more than 32 per cent, but acknowledged that the figures were negotiable.

Mr Denktash is believed to have insisted that although the Greek-Turkish frontier might be amended constitutionally as part of a political agreement, it should remain permanent thereafter. He saw no reason, however, why Greeks and Turks, granted right of entry by the appropriate authorities, should not cross the border for commercial or personal business.

The word at the United Nations headquarters in Nicosia is that during the entire two hours and 45 minutes of talks, neither Cypriot leader once used the word "no".

Needless to say, they did not make any agreements, and the proposals which are being discussed by Cyprus Government officials in private did not receive any positive response from Mr Denktash. The Greeks expect to get back half of Famagusta, oil of Morphou and a salient of Turkish territory near the village of Lymbia, south of Nicosia.

For President Makarios, the issue is not so much the details as the nature of a settlement. Both the Americans and the Europeans are urging the Greek Cypriots to come to terms with the military situation on the island and give up the more extravagant aspirations to corporate nationhood about which they have talked with such vehemence. This the Greek Cypriots seem to accept.

Cairo talks open Waldheim tour

From Our Correspondent, Cairo, Feb 2

Mr Ismail Fahmy, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, began talks tonight with Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, in Cairo, on the Middle East crisis and the possibility of an early resumption of the Geneva Middle East peace conference, which met briefly in December, 1973.

Dr Waldheim arrived here today from Geneva on the first stop of a tour which is to take him also to Syria, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Israel and Jordan.

He told reporters at the airport that he was cautiously optimistic over prospects to reconvene the Geneva conference by the spring.

During his tour he would also have talks with Mr Yassir Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Dr Waldheim said that the participation of the PLO in any future negotiations was of crucial importance. He might discuss during his tour the idea of a ceremonial opening of the Geneva conference being followed immediately by meetings of various working groups with the PLO taking part.

He believed that serious efforts should be made to get out of the present impasse and resume negotiations for a Middle East peace as soon as possible.

He is expected to resume talks with Mr Fahmy tomorrow and to meet President Sadat on Friday.

Controversy deepens about Jerusalem eviction of Arab families.

Clergyman asked to leave Jewish-Christian group after letter to 'The Times'

From Eric Marsden, Jerusalem, Feb 2

An Anglican clergyman at St George's Cathedral, in Jerusalem, who signed a letter to The Times protesting against the eviction of Arab families from the Old City of Jerusalem, has been asked to resign as a member of the Rainbow group, which aims to promote Jewish-Christian dialogue.

The Rev C. Murray Rogers received a letter from the group's steering committee, signed by Dr Geoffrey Wigoder, its chairman, and the Rev Coos Schoneveld, its secretary, saying that it had "regretfully reached the conclusion that your action is not compatible with membership in the Rainbow group". It added: "We ask you to draw your conclusion."

Mr Rogers, who arrived in Jerusalem in 1971, had served 25 years in India. The Rainbow group, which has branches in Jerusalem and London, was founded by Canon Peter Schneider. The London branch meets in the Jerusalem Chamber of Westminster Abbey.

In Jerusalem, the membership of about 30 is divided between Christian priests and ministers of various denominations and Jewish laymen. It includes the Apostolic Delegate, Mr William Carey, of Canada, and Father Marcel Dubois. Among Jewish representatives are Professor Zvi

Werblowsky and Professor Shmeryahu Talmon, both of the Hebrew University.

The virtual expulsion of Mr Rogers has caused surprise and disquiet among Jerusalem's Christian community. The letter to The Times was an appeal on humanitarian grounds against the evictions and, while criticizing the authorities, it paid tribute to Jewish friends who were upholding human rights.

It was also signed by the Dean of St George's Cathedral, the Very Rev Clive Handford, Canon Edward Every and Mrs Adela Every. Only Mr Rogers is a member of the Rainbow group.

The group's steering committee does not, presumably, disagree with the protest against the evictions as Dr Wigoder and Mr Schoneveld were signatories to a letter by 18 Jewish and Christian leaders to the Jerusalem Post on January 19 against any further evictions.

The Jewish Quarter Restoration Company emphasises that the evicted Arabs have been ousted by legal process and with offers of fair compensation.

Compensation is, however, a secondary issue, as all three families expelled on December 28 and that of Mr Muhammad Bourkan, evicted two weeks later, emphasized that their refusal to leave was because of deep attachment to the Old City.

Examination of the claims

and counter-claims: discloses that until the evictions only one of the evicted householders, Mr Muhammad Abdul East, walking (headman) of the Moghrabi Quarter, was offered a flat in a block six miles away if he would agree to leave his house in the Old City quietly. He refused, and at 10 am on December 28, five hours before the eviction, he was arrested. He was freed at 5 pm.

Mr Omar el-Moghrabi, of Nisgav Ladsch Street, and Mrs Naimat el-Moghrabi, a widow whose house overlooked the Walling Wall, did not receive offers of alternative housing.

Mr Omar el-Moghrabi was verbally offered half the price of a flat through Mr Abdul Haq, Mrs Naimat was offered nothing "because she refused to talk to us", officials said.

Hours before the eviction I visited all three houses which were later demolished, and talked to the families. All were adamant that they would not leave the Old City willingly even if fully compensated.

Newspapers in Jerusalem have drawn attention to the overcrowded and insanitary conditions in which Mr Omar el-Moghrabi and his family of 12 lived in one room below the offices of the Jewish Quarter Reconstruction Company.

Mrs Naimat's house was reached by a stone staircase leading to a courtyard with a mosaic floor. It showed no sign of disrepair. Nor did that of

Mr Abdul Haq, who was forced to leave his house for the third time since 1948.

Mr Omar el-Moghrabi was offered a free flat a week after the eviction.

Mr Bourkan answered an advertisement for a vacant flat in the Jewish Quarter after being given notice to leave. He was told that his number did not come up in a lottery among applicants. Later he noticed that the flat was again advertised but new conditions had been made requiring applicants to be new immigrants or to have done military service in Israel.

In 1968 areas totalling nearly 30 acres were expropriated to enlarge the Jewish Quarter and in the past few years 6,300 Arabs have been evicted from them. Fewer than 20 Arab families remain. The old Moghrabi Quarter, which dates from the arrival of Arab immigrants from north Africa in the fourteenth century, is worst affected.

Mr Teddy Kollek, the mayor of Jerusalem, says that the evictions have been for reasons of planning and were not politically motivated. No more Arabs are to be evicted.

Aggrieved Israelis say that excessive publicity is being given to the evictions though little notice was taken of the total exclusion of Jews from the Old City and the destruction of their houses and synagogues during the Jordan regime after the 1948 war.

tain to hold new talks Falkland Islands

d Spanler, a Feb 2, said that the Falkland Islands help in improving their services, but intends to ore ambitious develop- until it has evidence rina's willingness to co-

alks with the Argentine ent are to be held by lands, Minister of State reign Office, in Buenos ter this month.

are the main fruits of verment's protracted sion of Lord Shackleton, economic survey, pub- ist summer. In a state- the Commons yester- Crosland, the Foreign y, said new develop- a the Falkland Islands' would require "a rk of greater political omic cooperation in o as a whole". With- their future would be

discussions with Argen-

tina, which would inevitably raise fundamental questions of the relationship between the islands, Britain and Argentina, would take place under "the sovereignty umbrella". Britain would wholly reserve its position on the issue of sovereignty. (Argentina) lays claim to the islands which it calls the Malvinas.)

Mr Crosland said that any changes which might be proposed must be acceptable to the islanders, whose interests and well-being remained the primary concern. "Nothing will be done behind their back," he said. Mr Rowlands will be going to the Falklands to hear local views before his talks in Buenos Aires.

The reopening of discussions with Argentina proceeds from a somewhat better climate in diplomatic relations, although there is no move yet to send a British ambassador back to Buenos Aires, after the withdrawal of the previous envoy a year ago.

Parliamentary report, page 4

erra cancels intment of y to London

Foreign Staff

ustralian Government ded not to go ahead it would have been its ointment of a career as High Commissioner n.

ounced yesterday that Shann, aged 59, who, appointed to the post er last year, would ecome chairman of the n Public Service Mr Shann, at present n Ambassador in as to have taken up on post next month to ir John Bunting.

Mr Malcolm Fraser, e Minister, is under- e considering appoint- inet minister.

hile, a Gallup poll has hat most Australian want a prominent n to be their next -General. Eighteen per e the Prince of Wales be job.

poll was conducted 980 people over 16 throughout the coun- ember. Of the 66 per want an Australian to e post, 54 per cent John Kerr to continue per cent say he should

Mr Webster is replaced as Anguilla leader

Anguilla, Feb 27.—Mr Ronald Webster was replaced as Chief Minister of Anguilla today by Mr Emilio Gumbs, former Minister of Communications, Works and Trade.

The island's legislature assembly yesterday passed a vote of no confidence in Mr Webster over the Government's handling of a land dispute which resulted in a primary school's being closed.

Mr Gumbs and Mr David Le Breton, the British Commissioner, will jointly name a ministerial team.

It was Mr Webster's declaration of independence in 1967, by taking Anguilla out of the St Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla grouping, which prompted an invasion of the island by British paratroops and police.

Britain took over the responsibility for the direct administration of Anguilla. The new Chief Minister is not expected to differ from Mr Webster's policy of refusing to join a federation with the neighbouring islands.—Reuter.

Plea to EEC on mercenaries

A Conservative MP is to ask the European Commission to help secure the release of British mercenaries jailed in Angola last year. Sir Brandon Rhys Williams, MP for Kensington and a member of the European Parliament, will take up their case with M Claude Chevillon, Commissioner responsible for the developing countries.

Sir Brandon initially wants improved conditions for the prisoners.

threat to Dutch over ian rights meeting

Feb 2.—Iran in- boycott Dutch pro- a conference on ghts in Iran is held ay 18 and 19 in The ir Paul Renardel de the Dutch Ambassa- n Teheran today, advised of the ban in submitted by the semi-official National s for the Protection ers.

only objected to the g, organized by the rance of Amnesty al. It is to discuss risoners and human ide Iran as well as ities of the Savak intelligence service

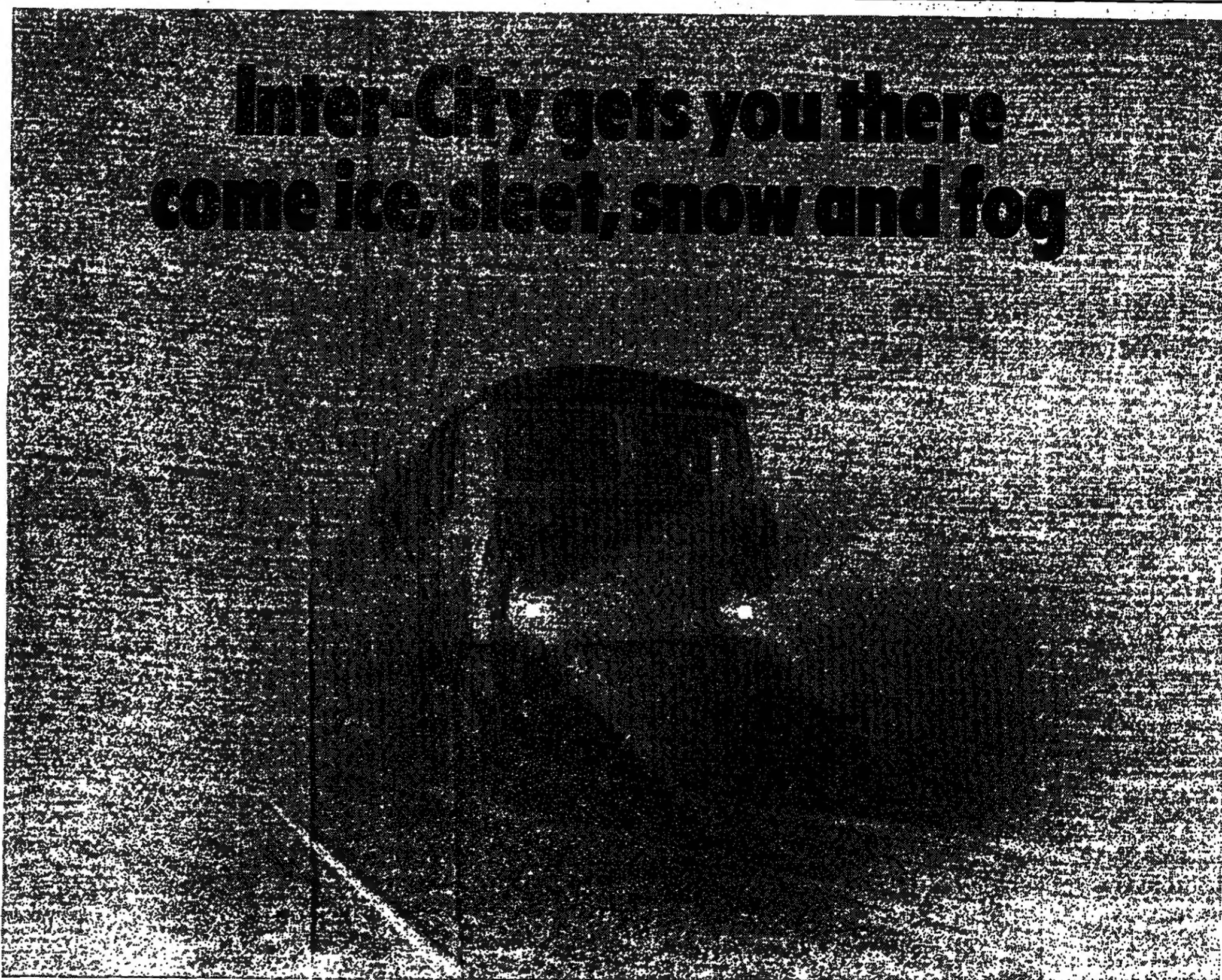
Muhammad Ali Saf- d of the protection t of Dutch goods and a Iran was being pre-

pared. "We hope that the Netherlands Government will not take a course to compel us to declare the list as a black-list."

in The Hague a Foreign Ministry spokesman reiterated that the Dutch Government had no powers to ban the conference and official permission was not needed to hold it.—Reuter.

Our Foreign Staff writes: Amnesty International last night rejected the Iranian Government's assertion that its objectivity was called into question "in view of its proven record of political bias against Iran".

A statement from Amnesty emphasized that it worked for the release of prisoners of conscience who had not advocated, or committed, violence. It repudiated any implication that Amnesty supported terrorism.



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SHEFFIELD	2hr 30min
BIRMINGHAM	1hr 31min
BRISTOL	1hr 32min
CARDIFF	1hr 53min
SOUTHAMPTON	1hr 10min
LEICESTER	1hr 24min
PLYMOUTH	3hr 42min
NOTTINGHAM	1hr 55min
STOKE-ON-TRENT	1hr 45min

Inter-City
makes the going easy

Fashion

by
Prudence Glynn



Photograph by Mervyn Franklin.

The Times Special Offer Write to The Times about it

Out goes the shoulder bag, which wore a bald patch in fur or fabric very conspicuously close to one's face, and fell off anyone except a guardman the moment you tried to carry any other bag, be it laundry, grocery or what have you. It is the pochette, which you tuck under your arm, or, far more topically, stuff into the tote bag which has got the laundry, groceries or what have you in it.

Flat, neat, measuring 15½ in x 10½ in each, they have that basic witty touch which makes fashion fun. Laugh at what you fear is an age-old touchstone, so if the letters "OHMS" at the top, and, far more fearsome, "RM Inspector of Taxes,"

Please complete coupon carefully. U.K. addresses only. Normal delivery within 28 days from receipt of your order. Inquiries, not orders, to Christine Westwood, 01-837 1254, ext. 500.

Please send to: Canvas Bag Offer, 32 Wharf Road, London N1 7SD.

Please send me canvas bag(s), as indicated below. My cheque/postal order for £..... made payable to Times Newspapers Ltd., is enclosed.

O.H.M.S. @ £2.95 each
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Inland Revenue" at the bottom are enough to make you put your head back under the blankets for several days, you can emerge carrying a facsimile of the feared object, particularly in the form of a useful and friendly handbag, dispensing and collecting cash, not just demanding it. Another pochette is a facsimile of an air mail letter, and we all know the romance of that. They both have a narrow strap to sling them on your arm if you prefer, but ideally they tuck under, or pop into your tote.

I find the two-bag system useful when I have to go straight from the office to the theatre, for example, or a restaurant. I can lug my bits and pieces in an outer bag, put them in the cloakroom (you have to in some theatres) and emerge svelte and equipped with just the pochette.

The "OHMS" bag is made in beige hessian, or what I call bluntly sacking, braided round the edges, with a popper on the back and a transparent plastic window front; stamp duty is not payable, since it is labelled "Official Paid" but please, for my sake, do resist stuffing it through your nearest big-mouthed post box just to see what happens... some readers have been quite sufficiently over-encouraged in this direction by suggestions in the press at Christmas that a jolly game was trying to get the cheapest postal rate for a postcard to Timbuctoo from a variety of local post offices. It costs (the bag, I mean) £2.95.

The airmail bag is made from natural canvas printed round the edge in scarlet and blue, again with a transparent window, but postmarked in this instance with the name of the very lively company which made these bags exclusively for us: Brighton Belle Co. It costs £3.35.

Sheila Black

The fashionable way to say 'I love you'

Words are the fashionable way to say "I love you" this year and I have received a couple of cards-cum-booklets that are charming enough but expensive for what is offered; and my choice is unhesitatingly a little book of sonnets.

Written by Joe Mellen for his love, Amanda, and eventually printed because so many people liked them, there are 40 sonnets bound in dark blue with the silver side *The Secret Sonnets*. There is a secret message in the sonnets but the key to the code will not be published until the illuminated version is printed (if ever?) but the code must be between Joe and Amanda. The book measures seven by five inches, for pocket or handbag, and it has extra blank pages at the end to pen your own love sonnets.

Joe's style has little threads of wit and humour to weave amid the sentiment with the inevitable weight of yearning, occasional despair and frustration of nearly all poets. Reading them causes you to think,

XVI

the nightingale that sings in summer woods
when full moon's shadows ghostly-stroke the ground
and ultra-violet cornfields show the hoods
where psychedelic harvest can be found
is calling to his mate across the night
to come to him and share his secret bower
caress him in the gentle midnight light
and bless their love that knows this magic hour
and when the barn owl hoots over the rooves
the note that sends the little mice for cover
trembling through the air the message moves
to be received by his wise patient lover
so my song on paper wings to you
eternally recording my love's due.

Law Report February 2 1977

NSPCC need not reveal identity of informant

D (married woman) v National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Hailsham of St. Marylebone, Lord Simon of Glaisdale, Lord Kilbrandon and Lord Edmund-Davies.

The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is entitled in legal proceedings to refuse to disclose the identity of a person who brings to it a complaint of a child being neglected or ill-treated, under a promise of confidentiality. That protection applies not only in the process of discovery in an action against the society but also to evidence at the trial. The society is a voluntary body and not an organ of central government, it is a person authorized under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1939, to bring care proceedings in respect of children.

It would be a matter of reproach, Lord Diplock said, if a house were to give less protection to informants who brought complaints about children to the society than the law gives to the police, informers or persons who give information to the Gaming Board to keep gaming clean.

Their Lordships allowed an appeal by the NSPCC from the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Scarman and Sir John Pennycuik, the Master of the Rolls dissenting) (The Times, March 7, 1976) 3 WLR 124, which had allowed an appeal by the mother of a child from the decision of the society's application, to order disclosure of documents and other information which would reveal the identity of an informant who had complained to the society that she was ill-treating her baby, in a proposed action by the mother against the society for alleged negligence.

The House agreed with the reasoning of Mr Justice Croom-Johnson under the 1959 Act.

Mr T. H. Binham, QC, and Mr Robin Jacob for the NSPCC; Mr David Milst, QC, and Mr T. M. A. May for the mother.

LORD DIPLOCK said that the NSPCC was a voluntary society founded in 1889 and incorporated by royal charter in 1968. Its purposes were, inter alia, to prevent the public and private wrongs of children, and the corruption of their morals; to take action for the enforcement of laws for those objects; and to provide and maintain an organization for these objects.

Action to enforce laws for the protection of children might take two forms: (a) the prosecution of offenders for criminal offences against children; and (b) the institution of care proceedings in a juvenile court under section 1 of the 1969 Act. By subsection (1) care proceedings might only be brought by a local authority (the council), or an "authorized person"; and by an Order of 1979 made under the Act the NSPCC was the only authorized person.

But neither councils nor the Society, as distinct from a local authority, were under any statutory duty to bring proceedings. By section 2(2) it was the duty of a local authority where it appeared that there were grounds for doing so, to take steps to ensure that a child in their area was being looked after, or, if it was in the interest of neither the child nor the public to do so, or that some other person was to do so. By section 2(3) councils and the NSPCC had to give notice to the local authority before beginning care proceedings themselves.

On December 13, 1973, somebody told the NSPCC that the mother's 14-month-old daughter had been beaten and ill-treated and a society letter was sent to the mother. The information was untrue. The child showed no signs of ill-treatment. She was healthy and well-cared for.

The mother was upset by the visit and the false accusation against her, as a result of which her health was affected. She was told that the mother was the NSPCC's informant; it was refused. She issued a writ and statement of claim claiming against the society for damages for failure to exercise reasonable care in investigating the complaint before repeating it to her; and (b) an order that the society should disclose to her all documents in its custody, possession or power relating to the complaint and the identity of the complainant; and that the society had failed, before visiting her, to make proper inquiries of the council, in order to check that the complaint was made bona fide and not maliciously.

The appeal must be disposed of on the basis that the mother's statement of claim, if true, did constitute a good cause of action, so that any documents which disclosed the identity of the informant related to matters in question in the action and were prima facie subject to disclosure under Order 24, rule 1(1) of the Rules of the Supreme Court. The society took out a summons under Order 24, rule 2(1) for an order that there should be no discovery of documents relating to or capable of revealing the identity of the informant.

Master Jenson dismissed the application. Mr Justice Croom-Johnson allowed an appeal; and the Court of Appeal, by a majority, reinstated the master's order.

Before their Lordships the society's claim was based squarely on the public interest in maintaining the confidentiality of information given to it so that it might take steps to promote the welfare of a child, whether as in past cases by giving support, advice and guidance to the child's family, or, if necessary in the child's interest, by providing care and supervision. The society had complied with its duty in this regard.

The society relied on the fact that the information it received was confidential, and that the society's duty to the public interest in maintaining the confidentiality of information given to it so that it might take steps to promote the welfare of a child, whether as in past cases by giving support, advice and guidance to the child's family, or, if necessary in the child's interest, by providing care and supervision. The society had complied with its duty in this regard.

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Croom-Johnson, in a careful judgment, ordered that disclosure should not be given; but his reasoning was of wider application. It would also rule out any attempt to ascertain the informant's identity by questions put to witnesses at the trial and would dispose of the mother's claim to disclosure of that identity as part of the substantive relief she sought. The interlocutory judgment thus raised matters of principle fit for consideration of the House.

His Lordship would uphold the judge and reverse the Court of Appeal on what had been referred to as the "narrow" submission for the society. He would extend to those who gave information about neglect or ill-treatment of children to a local authority or the society an immunity in legal proceedings similar to that which the law gave to police informers.

The public interest served by preserving the anonymity of both classes of informants were analogous; they were of no less weight in those classes, and in his Lordship's judgment were of greater weight than in the case of the Gaming Board's informers.

A "broad" submission had also been advanced for the society, that wherever a party to legal proceedings claimed that there was a public interest to be served by withholding documents or information from disclosure, it was the duty of the court to weigh that interest against the countervailing public interest in the administration of justice in the particular case and refuse disclosure if the balance tilted that way. Something rather like that broad submission confined to information imparted in confidence had been adopted by the Master of the Rolls in his dissenting judgment. But there was no authority of their Lordships' House that confidentiality of itself did not provide a ground for non-disclosure; nor could his Lordship accept the proposition that the basis of all privilege from disclosure in legal proceedings was to prevent breeding a conspiracy. The House would be unwise to base its present decision on a proposition so much broader than was necessary to resolve the issue between the parties.

The Court of Appeal majority rejected both broad and narrow submissions. Their ground was that "public interest" as a ground for withholding disclosure of documents or information was another term for what before the *Conway v Rimmer* (1968) AC 910 had been called "Crown privilege" and was available only where the public interest involved was the effective functioning of departments or other organs of central government; that *Conway v Rimmer* did not extend the ambit of Crown privilege but merely decided that a claim by a minister of the Crown that documents were of a class which in the public interest ought not to be disclosed was not conclusive and that the court itself could balance the public interest involved.

The House had been invited to infer from previous decisions that the document in question in those cases would not have been protected from disclosure unless it fell within the descriptions of "essential functions of government, performance of statutory duties, the public service, or the interests of the state."

But the maxim *expressio unius exclusio alterius* was not a canon of construction applicable to judgments. It was a canon of construction applicable to legislation. If its function were to lay down a code of law was a common error into which the English reliance on precedent made it easy to fall.

His Lordship saw no reason and knew of no authority for confining public interest as a ground for non-disclosure of documents or information to the effective functioning of departments or organs of central government. In *Conway v Rimmer* the public interest to be protected was the effective functioning of a local authority in relation to the welfare of boarded-out children.

In the instant case the public interest to be protected was the effective functioning of a local authority in relation to the welfare of boarded-out children.

For the reasons stated, the court was entitled to take into consideration in deciding when the identity of the NSPCC's informants ought to be disclosed, the public interest in the balance of public interest fell on the side of non-disclosure. He would allow the appeal.

LORD HAILSHAM said that the question was primarily one of the law of evidence rather than disclosure. It was a question of whether the society's claim was upheld, the non-disclosure would serve to protect a malicious or reckless as well as bona fide informant. But the House had to proceed

on the assumption that the mother's proceedings were a good action which she wished to bring for her own sake and for discovering the name for the purpose of fresh proceedings against her.

The society argued, for a general extension of the rule in disclosure in the interest of the truth in legal proceedings, that non-disclosure established that new evidence arose from time to time in cases to which it would be applied; and that courts had in practice a flexibility in adapting situations.

His Lordship thought that broad submissions in that way were too little in principle than in fact. He would assist the decision in matters of dispute. To would lead to uncertainty in the law of discovery but the law of evidence.

But his Lordship was not to unconstruct the more and even pedantic authorities advanced by the society. He would restrict the public to those of the public would virtually close categories of except general rule on disclosure be effectively closed.

His Lordship applied the principle with great willingness to a legitimate extrajurisdictional flexible rule that a by action, had been at least days a concern as a parent's peace, a legal charity, and in the subject of a writ of Habeas Corpus from the police and now to Board of Trade and closure in exactly demanded by the so.

The only question he decided was what should be the result of information relating to information relating to child abuse which was a legitimate of a known category or not.

His Lordship considered the Act and said that it was that members who desired to give about child abuse preferred the police or the local was also true that only a small proportion of cases in a in court.

The function of the police authority, was in information and the cases no court resulted, even where proved reliable, society which must be the police, the evidence was that we that the name of I was subject to dual subsequent proceedings society it would reduce in the situation to the danger children.

In his Lordship's public interest was the *public interest* in proceedings should be the police, the evidence was that we that the name of I was subject to dual subsequent proceedings society it would reduce in the situation to the danger children.

It might be that the police authority, nor the society, might in have to give evidence; in other words, it might come to light that the society and the society at same footing. The society was identical in rule to the police, the evidence was that we that the name of I was subject to dual subsequent proceedings society it would reduce in the situation to the danger children.

It followed society was entitled to a speech, agreed with them that the House, concerned with an aspect of the evidence, was Lord Kilbrandon Lord Hailsham, Edmund-Davies delivered curbing speech.

Solicitors: Messrs Morris Crisp & Co.

Court of Appeal

Strikers who went back make employers liable

Stock v Frank Jones (Tipton) Ltd.

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Stephenson and Lord Justice Waller.

An employee who took part in a strike and was dismissed was held to be entitled to compensation for unfair dismissal because two other employees who also took part in the strike but returned to work before the date of the dismissal, had not been dismissed.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by employers, Frank Jones (Tipton) Ltd. from the judgment of Mr Justice Phillips (1976) 1 WLR 694 who allowed an appeal by an employee, Miss Stock, from a decision of an industrial tribunal and held that her dismissal was unfair and that she was entitled to compensation.

The Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, 1974, by Schedule 1, paragraph 6(4), provides: "The dismissal of an employee by an employer shall be regarded as having been unfair if the reason for it (or, if more than one, the principal reason) was that the employee took part in a strike or other industrial action, the dismissal shall not be regarded as unfair unless it is shown—(a) that one or more employees of the same description as the employee who took part in that action were not dismissed for taking part in

it... and that the reason (or, if more than one, the principal reason) for which the employee was dismissed was that the employee took part in a strike or other industrial action."

Leave was granted to appeal to the House of Lords.

Mr Richard I. Walker, QC, and Mr John Fletcher for the employers; Mr James Mitchell for the employee.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the employee, Miss Stock, was a member of the Transport and General Workers Union, and the union wanted the employers to grant them recognition. Two of the women, Mrs Bradley and Mrs Price, were very active in supporting the claim for recognition.

On November 29 the employers dismissed the two women. The two women had been dismissed and were entitled to compensation.

On December 9 a number of the other women went on strike to get Mrs Bradley and Mrs Price reinstated

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trained and then assist the management of in based importers, manufacturers and distributors of consumer goods. Some previous experience in a commercial environment is necessary. Knowledge of a foreign language would be an advantage. Preferred age group 23-28. Salary not less than £3,500 but negotiable depending on experience.

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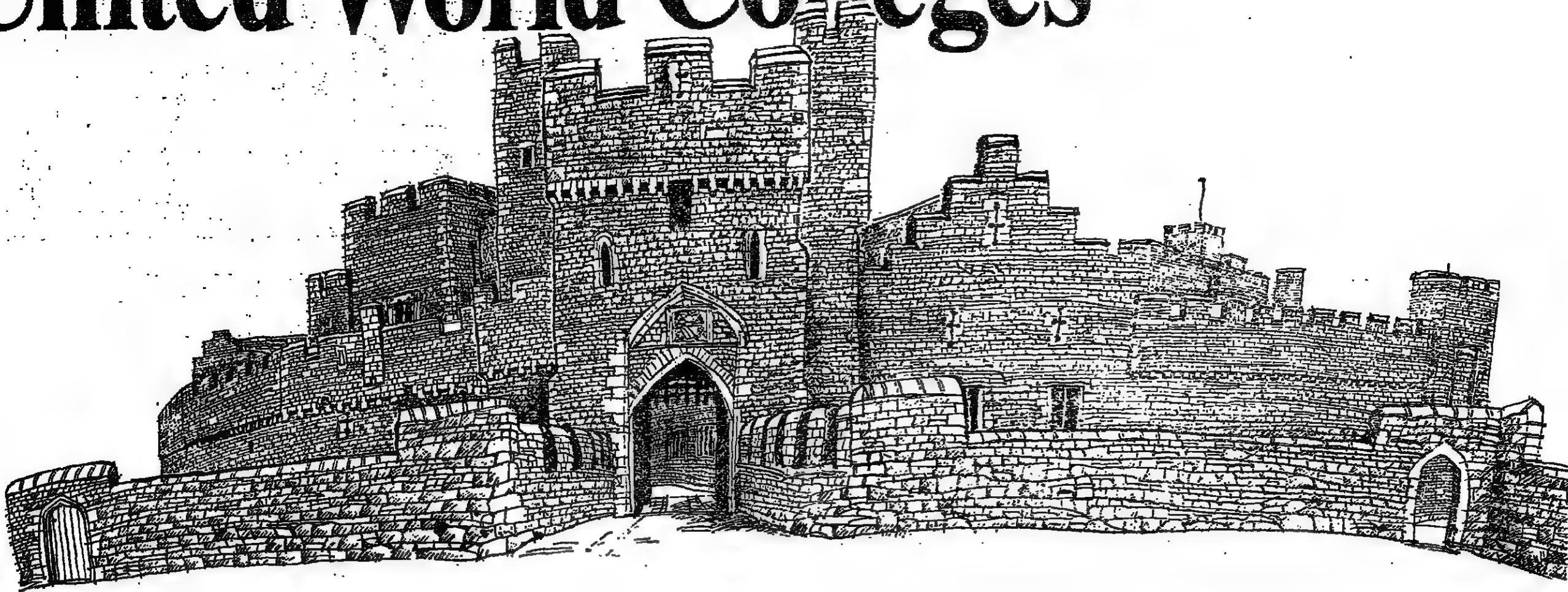
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United World Colleges



Education crosses national frontiers

by
Lord Mountbatten

United World Colleges, which began in September, 1962, in what was then known as the Atlantic College at St Donat's Castle in South Wales, is one of the most exciting and important experiments in international education in the world today.

The intention was to set up a series of international colleges around the world admitting young men and women, regardless of nationality, background, race, colour, creed or religion, of potential ability and the right character to spend the last two years of secondary education living, studying, discussing and advancing together, and assisting the social services in the local community.

An essential part of this plan was to include teachers from other nations, who would come mainly on government teaching fellowships, so that both students and faculty alike would dis-

cover common ideals based on service and loyalty to the international community. It was hoped they would then return to their own countries convinced that international problems must be settled by reason and discussion—not by war.

This was an idealistic aim, but the project was also intended to meet new and practical requirements for international education before university. Today business and commerce, particularly the multi-national corporations, are moving across national frontiers. Businessmen know that the international organizations and companies need staff with an international outlook and training, but as the international community grows so do the problems of educating its children.

All the communication media have become multinational and, in real terms, the world has shrunk, yet our educational systems are still largely confined within our national frontiers. I therefore felt that the United World Colleges concept could set a pattern for an educational reform and

bring our teaching establishments well into the twentieth century.

So this is only a pilot scheme. Having found that it works we hope this will persuade governments to include in their own educational systems the pattern we have started.

The plan was conceived by the late Dr Kurt Hahn, the founder of Gordonstoun and the Outward Bound movement, who modestly described himself as "the midwife of the project". Although I was unofficially involved with Atlantic College from its foundation, it was not until 1968 that I became the project's first international president.

At that time we had only one college and no formal international organization. I therefore set about visiting a number of countries and persuading top people with an international outlook to form their own national committees. I have now been personally to 39 countries where I have set up national committees and we have national committees in other countries as well, all working closely with their national

ministries of education and foreign affairs in selecting and financing UWC scholars.

The international council, which I founded, includes the chairmen of all national committees; and in many cases the head of state has accepted an invitation to be the patron of the national committee. The international office in London is responsible for coordinating and developing the project.

Since 1962 the first experimental phase of the United World Colleges project has been completed and has proved conclusively that there is a worldwide and growing demand for international education of this kind. Our first three colleges in Wales, Canada and Singapore are flourishing and becoming well-known internationally.

With the expansion of the colleges, the main problem has been to establish a curriculum and an examination which is internationally acceptable. We have, therefore, helped to develop the international baccalaureate which for the first time provides an international exam-

ination enabling students to enter all the major universities of the world, and which is available to a wide range of other national and international schools in many countries.

With the international baccalaureate having worldwide acceptance, we are now able to make real progress in our plans for establishing new United World Colleges. The international council felt that with the expansion of the European Community there should be a college on the mainland of Europe. This was discussed with Mr. Ortol, then President of the EEC Commission and his experts. The international council later accepted a generous offer from the regional government of Friuli-Venezia Giulia in Northern Italy.

Plans were well advanced to establish a college on the Adriatic Coast near Trieste, based on Castello Duino when the recent terrible earthquakes caused a setback. However, we are assured by the chairman of the consortium responsible for developing the college that this is only temporary.

After discussions I had with the Shah, the Iranian Government is now preparing a feasibility study for a college. The Minister of Education in Venezuela is also drawing up plans for a college which the Government will finance.

So the United World Colleges project is gathering steam. We are already gaining increased government support and interest as well as help from the business world; from large multi-national corporations, foundations, trusts and wealthy individuals who believe the United World Colleges are playing a constructive part in building a better tomorrow.

Once we have six colleges in full operation around the world I am sure this will be sufficient to convince all governments and people of good will that the scheme really works and can be included in the national educational systems.

The increasing international interest in the movement is shown in the increasing numbers of distinguished

representatives of governments who visit our colleges. One of the most recent, Mr. Fumano de Cruz, the Paraguayan Minister of Education, came after visiting Atlantic College that he was "deeply impressed by the international potential of the project" and said it was "one of the most exciting developments in education today".

When I first became international president I spoke to U. Thant, who was then Secretary-General of the United Nations, about the United World Colleges concept. He strongly supported the project and said that we were tackling the problem with children and young people at the right age; the United Nations was dealing with people who were already too set in their ways.

His successor, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, has also given us great support and nominated Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, his High Commissioner for Refugees, to be the United Nations representative on our international council. In a written message to UWC at the opening of a recent international council meeting in Singapore, the Secretary-

General said: "Over the past few years the international Council of the United World Colleges has taken significant steps to further its goal of establishing a chain of international schools with the aim of working through the medium of education to promote a greater understanding between the different peoples of the world. It is no coincidence that we in the United Nations should warmly support and welcome an endeavour of this nature."

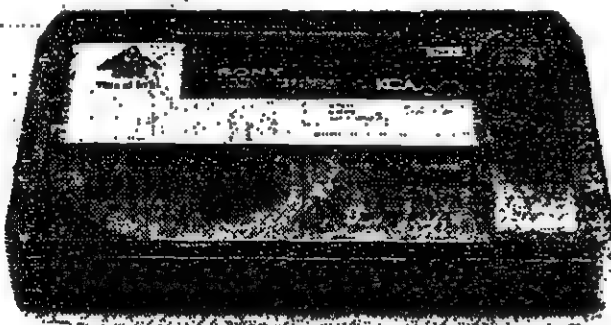
I know I am joined by our many supporters around the world in the belief that the United World Colleges are paving the way to a great future in international education, but the ultimate test must always be: "Does it work?"

The author of the United World Colleges

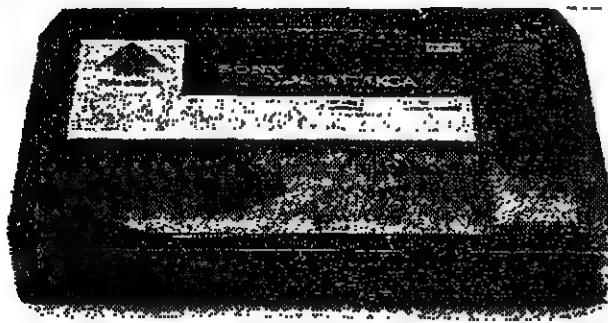
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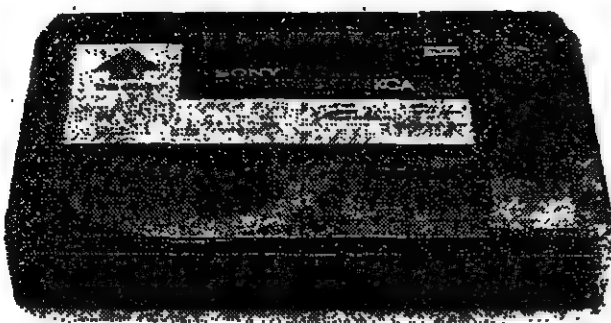
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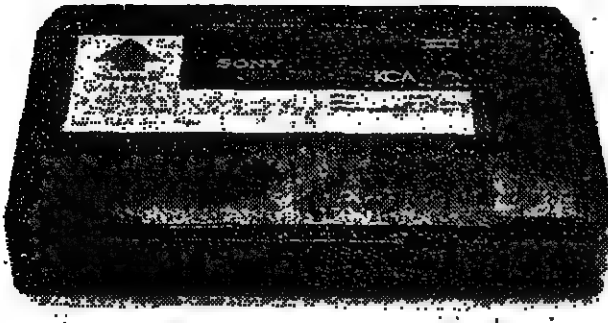
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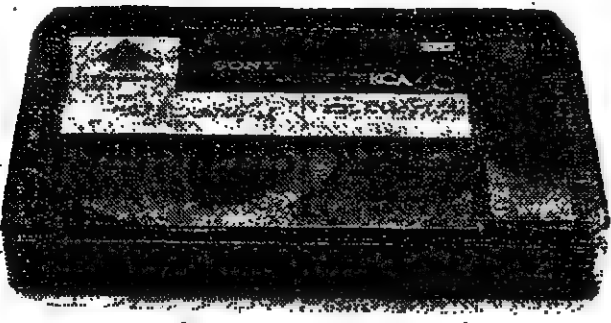
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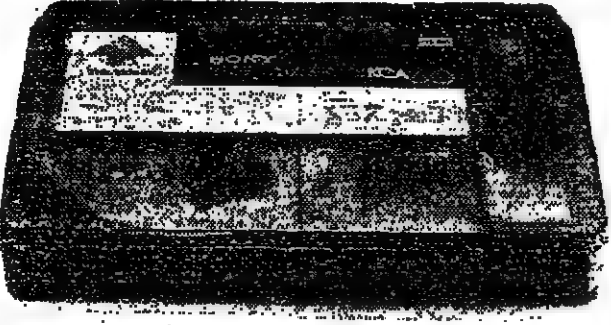
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SONY.

Classes without class

by Tim Devlin

Through a wide range of two-year scholarships the United World Colleges hope to realize one of the main aims of their foundation: that students should come to their colleges regardless of race, country or social background.

All the students at Lester B. Pearson College are given scholarships. Eighty per cent of the students at Atlantic College are on scholarships and it is hoped to increase the number of scholarships awarded at the college in Singapore from the present 25 a year, which is a quarter of the total intake to the sixth form.

Mr Robert Blackburn, international secretary of the UWC, said: "If we had wanted to start an international private school for the children of diplomats, businessmen and other wealthy families, we could have done so several times over. But we want to establish a truly classless society in our colleges."

Parents from upper, middle and professional classes are quicker to recognize the opportunities of an international education. Parents from more humble backgrounds are reluctant to send their children away from home and perhaps have a wrong impression of the colleges as glorified private schools.

The application form, which is sent to parents through schools, makes the point: "It is a matter of policy that the large majority of students shall enter from state schools and that they shall do so on a selective basis regardless of parental income."

The scholarships are awarded on a quota system. West Germany, for example, has been allowed this year to send 12 scholars to Wales, four to Canada and two to Singapore. Schools are invited to submit their candidates and 85 have been put on a short list on the results of an examination. The scholarships are handled by national committees which have been set up in 42 countries. The one in West Germany is the main university body.

The national committee then chooses the final number to be put forward to the colleges after an interview mainly to find out if the candidate understands the international aims of the colleges and would be a good and articulate representative for his or her country.

Details of scholarship opportunities are given to

the schools and arranged by national committees in all the countries in the UWC scheme except for Britain. Here the scholarships are awarded through the local education authorities from their funds for discretionary grants.

About a quarter of the authorities in England and Wales have taken part. Mr Blackburn said it was a "rather hit and miss affair" whereby 40 scholarships are offered each year at Atlantic College to students who happened to live in an area where an authority was prepared to provide a scholarship.

Countries outside those in the UWC scheme can gain scholarships either through the international secretariat in London, or through the cultural sections of the British embassy in their countries, or through the British Council representative.

There are more than 250 scholarships available each year at the three colleges. They are awarded for two years and are worth £3,100 at Atlantic, £7,400 at Pearson and £5,212 in Singapore. Extra grants are given to cover the cost of travel.

The annual fees that a fifth of the students at Atlantic College pay are £2,590. The college provides both for work only, which is more expensive, and needs a higher staff/pupil ratio. The higher costs of scholarships to the Canadian college reflect the higher salaries that teachers there earn.

Scholarships are provided by a variety of firms, foundations and trusts. Most of them are paid for by governments and multi-national companies, particularly banks and oil concerns.

There are some interesting exceptions: it is hard for a British student to study at any of the colleges outside Britain but the Fairbridge Society and the Christina Shaw Endowment Trust award four scholarships a year for Britons to go to the other colleges. The Canadian Government includes Britain as one of the poorer countries eligible for two of the 40 scholarships it awards each year for non-Canadians to study at Pearson. Most of the rest go to developing countries.

The United Nations High Commission is offering three scholarships this year for students who are refugees. The General and Municipal Workers' Union is offering two.

continued on facing page



Barclays know the ins and outs of the United World College

Barclays Bank International would like to congratulate the United World Colleges on their achievements in promoting international understanding through education, both academic and physical.

And we're happy to continue supporting their work by sponsoring scholarships and fellowships, in this country and overseas.



BARCLAYS
International

Gateway for international

Passport to a university

D. C. Peterson

International baccalaureate or IB, as it is now called, is a qualification, like GCE 'A' level or A-level, which is awarded to students who have completed a two-year course of study in a number of subjects. It is a passport to university education in any of the many countries which accept it.

For practical reasons such as the need for a common curriculum and examination system, the IB is not only a passport to university education but also a passport to a world of learning. It is a passport to a world of learning which is open to all who are interested in it.

The United World Colleges are a group of schools actively seeking to promote, through education, the kind of international understanding which may help to prevent another world war. Such schools want an internationally-oriented curriculum, not for practical reasons but because they believe that without it they could not fulfil their functions. The two intentions converge.

Naturally, a curriculum and examination leading to a university entrance qualification acceptable on a world-wide scale had to be so designed that it was acceptable to university authorities everywhere. The IB requires that every candidate enters for six subjects, three at a higher level and three at a subsidiary level. These subjects must include two languages (one probably the mother tongue), mathematics, one subject chosen from the study of man and one from the experimental sciences.

The sixth subject can be an additional science or language or social study, so that

one student might choose higher level mathematics, physics and chemistry with subsidiary English, German and economics, while another chose higher level English, Spanish and history with subsidiary mathematics, scientific studies and art history. Such a pattern is close to the new French baccalaureate and the proposed reform of the German Abitur.

It fits in well with a typical college entrance preparation in the United States, but perhaps the closest parallel is with the N and F (normal further) proposals for reform of the English A level. The significant differences in structure here are that the IB requires six subjects, compared with the five subjects plus unexamined general studies of the N and F scheme; and that the recommendations on the spread of subjects in the Butler/Briant N and F proposals have become requirements in the IB.

This last difference reflects continental European preference for clear-cut regulations over pliant examinations. The only pattern from which it differs radically is the somewhat old-fashioned one of the European baccalaureate, available only in the six schools set up by the EEC for the children of its functionaries.

Two features of the IB are innovations for every student, whatever his choice of subjects, follows a common course in the theory of knowledge, designed to lead to reflection on the nature of the studied; and every student must have one half day a week free for active, experiential learning through creative aesthetic activity or social service. In United World Colleges he usually gets both.

Since the IB was first offered in 1970 just over 100 different nationalities have taken the examination and entered more than 400 universities in 36 countries. Those who doubted whether so much broader a sixth form course would be adequate preparation for English three-year degrees might take heart from the fact that of the first 50 who entered our universities in 1973, six have already graduated with first class honours from Bristol, Kent, Oxford and Sussex.

Today the courses have been adopted by more than 50 other international schools (apart from the three United World Colleges) in Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, West Germany, France, India, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Malta, Mexico, The Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, the United Kingdom, Uruguay, United States and Zambia.

The countries which have formally pledged financial support to the IB include Belgium, Canada, Denmark, West Germany, Finland, Iran, Italy, Morocco, The Netherlands, Switzerland, Tanzania, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The group of educators who launched the project in Geneva in 1966 may feel that they are well on the way to seeing a dream come true.

The author is director-general, International Baccalaureate Office.

Classes without class

continued from facing page

United offers two scholarships a year for a son and a daughter of a union member to go to Atlantic College. The Variety Club of Great Britain provides an annual scholarship for a student from Aberfa, where there was a mining collapse almost 11 years ago, to go to the college.

The scholarships and fees cover the running costs of the colleges. The capital costs needed to start the colleges were, in the case of Atlantic and Pearson, raised by appeals launched by the colleges' governing bodies.

The £2.2m raised to start Atlantic College came from British sources including grants worth £100,000 from the Government. The rest came from big business,

foundations, trusts, and individual donations.

The \$5m raised to start Pearson College came from the public appeal in Canada for a national memorial to a former Prime Minister. The Japanese Government has provided £200,000 for a block for Japanese students.

The United World College of South-east Asia, in Singapore, is an 11 to 13 international school which was built by the British Government as a service school. The new college in Venezuela is to be paid for by the Venezuelan Government. A new college in the Trieste district of Italy will be built by the regional Government.

The author is Education Correspondent, The Times.



Lord Mountbatten with Mr Herman de Croo, the Belgian Minister of Education, who was impressed by the international potential of the colleges project.

Different means to same end

by Peter Shekleton

The United World Colleges (UWC) project represents a combination of a number of exciting and imaginative ideas applied to education. The underlying aim is to use education as a force to unite the people of the world.

The method is to bring together the youth of many different nations and to educate them in international colleges which stimulate and challenge them intellectually, physically and socially. Essential ingredients in the mix are capable, well-rounded young people selected on the basis of merit without regard to the socio-economic status of their parents, the hope being that the process will produce young men and women who discover international allegiance without losing their links with their own country.

Pursuit of this ideal by many devoted internationalists has resulted in the foundation of three United World Colleges. The first opened in St Donat's Castle, near Wales, in September, 1963.

Today the first United World College of the Atlantic comprises the original St Donat's Castle with additional dormitory and class accommodation on the estate outside the castle walls. The college is at full strength with students from 47 countries.

Britain provides a quarter of the students and there are groups from Germany, the United States, Canada and Scandinavia. Representatives also come from other Western European countries, from Africa, South America, Japan and the countries of South-east Asia. Students have been entered from Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia—including the first group of students selected by the Polish Ministry of Education. An excellent group of students came from the People's Republic of China.

Eighty per cent of students enter with scholarships from their own ministries of education or UWC national committees. This ensures a competitive entry, high academic standards and a wide variety of social backgrounds. Students may be children of Welsh miners, Greek taxi drivers, or Scandinavian ship owners—not to mention Chinese boys and girls who have been through the Cultural Revolution.

The teaching staff is equally international. A new addition is a Russian teacher of physics, who has been seconded to the college by his Government.

The academic programme is a two-year course leading to the international baccalaureate, a universal university passport. The activities programmes are compulsory. Derived from the thinking of Dr Kurt Hahn, they emphasise those which add a spice of danger in training to save lives on sea and land and those in which human compassion is tapped to help relieve mental, physical or social handicaps of age. They include also aesthetic, artistic and recreational pursuits which must be taken on at least one afternoon a week.

In many respects the UWC of the Atlantic is an educational utopia: the environment is inspiring; plant is abundant; students are the intellectual cream of many nations; and the staff are totally identified—if occasionally exhausted.

Quite different in many respects is the UWC of South-east Asia in Singapore. As modern in architecture as St Donat's is ancient, this college was opened in 1971 by the Prime Minister of the island, Mr Lee Kuan Yew.

The main difference between the Atlantic and South-east Asian colleges lies in the composition of the international student body. Singapore takes boys and girls from the ages of 11 to 18 from the extensive population and neighbouring countries, while scholars selected by UWC national committees enter at sixth-form level.

At present, the college's 1,200 students are from 41 European, American, Asian and Pacific nations and the United Nations. The staff of 99 include nationals of 11 different countries.

Now I'm happy in my small corner

by Carol Ross

I was not looking forward to my high school prospects in Canada so I applied to Atlantic College in Wales which sounded interesting: students from all over the world, an emphasis on outdoor activities, with challenging school work, and an idealistic determination to create a better world. This all appealed to me as being interesting and idealistic. My parents seemed dubious but they were pleased when I was accepted, although cautious, I was a girl and young as well.

I left for Wales, the first time I had been anywhere on my own. Some people met me at the train with a bus and took us to Atlantic College. Second-year students I learnt, but they seemed so old and were having such a good time while I was tired and wished I knew someone. They did a lot to make us feel easy, keeping up an hilarious tongue-batter about the scenery, the college, them and us.

Soon I was in my dormitory with three other girls who looked tired and as if they wished they knew someone too. We had a cautious conversation which became tense when some names took three repetitions to be understood, laughing when they were forgotten and asked again, laughing at having to describe where we actually came from. This had never happened before in my ex-

perience: everyone at home knew what it was like and where it was. We were too nervous to be impatient. Luckily this uneasiness was quickly consumed by a hectic week of introduction: groups of people, activities, academics, all to be considered. I had done only some sailing and swimming before, everything else was new. I had only followed an academic course laid down by the school board for all students my age, and now I had to decide myself.

Everyone was helpful, but in the end it was up to me, a pleasing freedom, but difficult. A month later this problem was well replaced by the fast-moving, demanding life typical of the college. As I was living closely with a lot of new people from other countries, I had to learn not to rely on all my previous assumptions of vocabulary, knowledge and style. It could take longer to know what someone wanted and to let them know how I felt.

You just had to keep asking questions and trying. Since leaving, people have often commented on this question; trying to understand what was really happening. Some laugh, some say I know a lot, some say it is very friendly and some who know me well say it is interesting to see me gathering information. It was certainly a beginning. There were difficulties. The variety of reactions

(arising out of the habits of these new people) was remarkable and unsettling for one who had been confident and secure in one corner of the world. The biggest thing was to realise that mine was just a corner of the world, a flat, but just a small corner. Once I could accept that, I could stop defending it and begin to appreciate others.

This meant a lot of teasing, a lot of comparing, arguing and discussing, a lot of wondering what was right. It meant finally realising that what was right was a personal matter and did not have to be agreed on for one to be interested in and become friendly with other people. If the question was forced then matters usually stopped there, one withdrawing, the other triumphant.

How can you cooperate like that? Sometimes we had to anyway. This was especially true in the college rescue and community services. Differences and disagreements were put aside while business was done. You had a common experience to build on if you wished, if there was someone worthwhile to you, this could be found later to talk about one's experience and come to some agreement. In the services we knew there would not be an emergency every day but we were full of the responsible idea that there might be and it was up to us to be able to handle it.

When learning, we learnt

quickly because we were keen, there was a lot to do, and we were treated as people who could learn. Things were done reasonably and carefully, but rapidly. Everyone was encouraged to try and not to worry about appearing perfect. They were more concerned about how they could do things and getting better themselves by real practice, not just by watching the teacher.

An enthusiasm for trying new things and learning followed and I was encouraged to risk not being good the first time in order to get the pleasure of finally being able to do something very different. I became unafraid to try new things; it was enough to know whether I liked it. When I went to university I appreciated this since I seemed to be well prepared and derived more benefit as a result.

I have travelled a lot since being at the college; I prefer this to staying in my own corner. An awareness that my customs are not the best for everyone, makes me notice how others live and the good things they find as a result. This, and the realization that most people have some interesting sides no matter what they look like at first, has let me be more friendly and made me more eager to get to know them wherever I happen to be.

The author works for the ex-students' association of the United World Colleges.

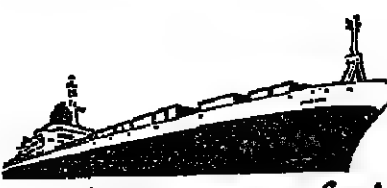


BEAUTY OF KNOWLEDGE
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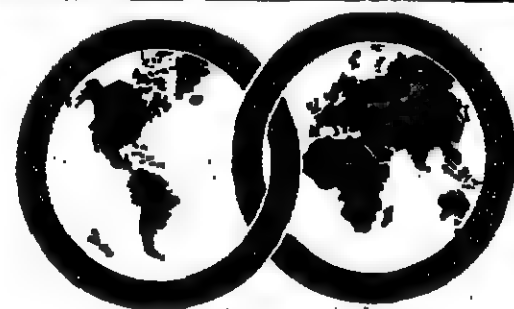
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E RECOVERY OF THE RESERVES

often, if indeed it has opened, that the reserves, three-quarters in a year if the drawing from the Monetary Fund acted, the increase in the reserves to the highest level since 1974. Even when the money is excluded, the reserves have recovered most of what was lost over the period since the pound's 1976 began. This goes to show that the reserves are not restored once the threats to confidence are removed.

ago it was apparent that the Government was planning excessive level of spending and an excessive budget. It was a natural fear that the time that the demand for credit with the then expected of world trade and exports, the authorities driven to expand the supply without restraint.

ancellor, as he acknowledged, the Overseas Bankers this week, missed the opportunity to correct these as and to forestall this

danger in the summer; and he paid the price in the autumn. However, he deserves credit for recognizing his mistake and for taking action first on interest rates and then on Government spending rather than allowing the situation to slide further out of control as so many of his predecessors have done in like circumstances.

Now that reasonably clear targets are established, for future monetary expansion and the threat of large withdrawals of funds from London by foreign governments has been removed, it is natural for confidence of a kind to return. The notorious "leakage" of funds, which has cost the reserves thousands of millions of dollars in a month, has been removed. Other private speculative positions against sterling are given up.

This return to normality does not imply that those who move funds between currencies take a fundamentally different view of Britain's economic prospects from that which they took last February before confidence faded. It certainly does not mean that Britain's basic problems of reconciling high employment with stable prices and of firing sustained industrial expansion are any nearer being solved.

The continuing tussle between inflation and unemployment for the role of policy enemy number one is visible in the difficult choice between letting the pound float up and accepting January's huge influx of money into London just at the time when the Government had committed itself to turning away such volatile money. On the face of it, the priority has been given to employment, through the encouragement of exports.

The next task for the Chancellor is to build on restored financial confidence a full-scale recovery of industrial confidence. The monetary conditions are probably more favourable than for many years; and industrial relations—subject to the looming problems of Phase III—are the best in more than a decade. If these assets can be reinforced by comparable advances in the political atmosphere and in taxation, a new and durable beginning might at last be made. Much hangs, therefore, on how the Government handles the Budget report and on how the Chancellor treats enterprise and management in the budget. But he still has to do all that without provoking a pay explosion in the autumn. The holders of sterling will be watching, knowing that what comes in can go out.

Some states, like the Race Relations Act, require the consent of the Attorney or of some other officer, or body for a prosecution. There is nothing in the *Gouriet* case to suggest that the courts would allow a prosecution without the requisite consent. Some words of Lord Denning, taken out of context, have been thought to suggest otherwise, but his judgment, if read closely, will be seen not to be concerned with statutory requirements of consent. It is a question of official consent for the prosecution of a trade union or its officers or members. So if the Post Office workers had carried out their threat and boycotted South African mail, Mr. *Gouriet* could have prosecuted them and their trade union leaders.

What, then, was the *Gouriet* case about? It concerned an application for an injunction to prevent apprehended crime. This is a civil proceeding, oddly enough, not a criminal prosecution. For historical reasons, criminal courts do not grant injunctions (injunctions are granted by the Court of Chancery which had no criminal jurisdiction). The Attorney-General, acting either on his own or at the instance of a citizen, can bring the action asking for an injunction, and if he does so court can stop him. The *Gouriet* case expressly confirms this rule. If

the Attorney acts improperly his decision can be questioned in Parliament, meaning the House of Commons: *Gouriet* does not affect this either.

Next if the Attorney brings the action, the court has a discretion as to granting an injunction; it can consider the public policy of the matter, though it will be slow to disagree with the view taken by the Attorney. All that *Gouriet* does is to decide a point that had not before been expressly determined, that if the Attorney refuses to allow his name to be used, and if he chooses not to give the court a good reason for his refusal, so that, as Lord Justice Lawton put it, there is no discernible reason why threatened breaches of the criminal law should not be restrained, the court may allow a private citizen to bring the action, though after hearing the case it will again have a discretion whether or not to grant the injunction. (There is a dispute whether the injunction can be a final one or should be an interim one pending a declaration by the court whether the proposed conduct will be criminal, but it is difficult to see why the court should be debarred from making its final.)

In brief: the decision in *Gouriet* is not a contravention of an Act of Parliament; it does not affect the control of the Commons over the Attorney-General; it does not derogate from any monopoly possessed by the Attorney over prosecutions (he never possessed such a monopoly); it does not assert a right in the judges to say that a lawbreaker is to be proceeded against (they act only when someone takes the initiative); and it does not mean that the criminal law is enforced mechanically.

Yours faithfully,
D. G. T. WILLIAMS,
Cambridge.

From Mr. Peter George
Sir, The Attorney-General is reported to have stated in the House of Commons yesterday (January 31) that on the major constitutional questions involved in the case of *Gouriet v. The Union of Post Office Workers*, the Court of Appeal decided by a majority in his favour. This has been interpreted as a claim by the Attorney-General that he "won" the case though I cannot see that he himself used that word. Perhaps in any event what matters

more is not whether he won on the narrow legal issues but whether he was right when, in the exercise of his discretion, he refused to consent to restrain proceedings against the union.

As far as the court proceedings are concerned, however, a claim on behalf of the Attorney-General that he "won" would seem to be somewhat ambitious. On the merits one justice was unanimous that the union was proposing to break the law and thought it curious that the Attorney-General was not prepared to intervene. Similarly the judges were unanimous that in certain circumstances a member of the public could obtain a declaratory judgment, that he could obtain an interim injunction and that if he had a special interest he could obtain a final injunction. Certainly the majority said that if the Attorney-General declined to consent to restrain proceedings he did not have to give his reasons to the court and the court had no jurisdiction over the exercise of his discretion. However, if a member of the public can obtain a declaratory judgment and/or, with a special interest, an injunction then in the event of the Attorney-General refusing to consent to restrain proceedings, such refusal will surely in appropriate cases be a matter of considerable public concern in which case it would be difficult to see how the court could avoid explaining its reasons.

In one of your leading articles on June 28, 1975, you suggested that the legal profession was divided between those who only understood what law is and those who also understand what law is for. Some consideration of the argument and judgments here might suggest that in this case the position of the Attorney-General was closer to the former category and that of all three Lord Justices to the latter. In *Journe v. Russell*, Mr. Lawton said: "It is not surprising that there are ways of saying that the law is for the people and that the Attorney-General won't be 'proved bankrupt in his poor rich gain' and one might say 'Good for you Mr. *Gouriet*, you lost well'."

Yours faithfully,
PETER GEORGE,
Hale Court,
Lincoln Inn, WC2.
February 1.

From Mr. Michael Burn
Sir, You report (January 28) that the Vatican has rejected the idea of allowing women to enter the priesthood on the grounds that Jesus Christ did not call any woman to become part of the twelve. He did however call at least one married man, Peter (Mark 1, 36) and possibly others (1 Cor. 15, 5). If the same argument is applied, insistence on the celibacy of the clergy appears to me to be humbug.

Women and the priesthood
Sir, If the Vatican, as at present constituted, is to ban the ordination of women to the priesthood, then the public ought to be given better reasons for the ban than you quote today (January 28) from the document issued by the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith. By "the public" I mean not only Roman Catholics and other Christians for whom this could be an ecclesiastical issue, but also non-Christians and people with non-religious beliefs, many of whom have a regard for the Roman Catholic Church as a moral force, a regard which, not for the first time, will be tested by what is prima facie a case of obstructionism.

Apart from the fact that the RC Church has never so far ordained women, the only argument adduced against it is that neither Christ nor the early Church did so, although Christ in other respects "deliberately and courageously broke with" the attitude of his time towards women. One might as well argue, in favour of slavery, that neither Christ nor the early Church denounced it. Of course, Jesus gave a lead in raising the status not only of women but of men, and this advance has been continued by the Church in the direction in which it was started. But the ordination of women would have meant an immediate and miraculous change in the culture and habits of mind of the entire world in which he lived. If women in the conditions of the time had travelled unescorted from place to place as missionary priests, they would soon have been mistaken for something else. Even as administrators they would have lacked the necessary education and failed to command the necessary respect. If, however, in the very different conditions of today's Western world, some women are drawn to the priesthood and are as good as men, then men to deal as priests with people of either sex, why should they be denied? We have not been given a reason.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD OLIVER,
Travellers' Club,
Fleet Mail, SW1.

From Mr. Michael Burn
Sir, You report (January 28) that the Vatican has rejected the idea of allowing women to enter the priesthood on the grounds that Jesus Christ did not call any woman to become part of the twelve. He did however call at least one married man, Peter (Mark 1, 36) and possibly others (1 Cor. 15, 5). If the same argument is applied, insistence on the celibacy of the clergy appears to me to be humbug.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL BURN,
Beudy Gwyn,
Penrhyn-daedraeth,
Gwynedd.

The sale of Mentmore
From Mr. John Morley
Sir, The Mentmore sale, despite all the arguments against it, is an indication of how lightly the Government takes its responsibility to preserve our patrimony against the ill effects of its own legislation. We all know this, but this example places the fact beyond reasonable doubt. The house and collections should be preserved intact; lacking the will for this, why are the objects to be preserved for the nation? Nobody could assert they were not outstanding enough.

Yours truly,
JOHN MORLEY,
Director,
Art Gallery and Museums and The Royal Pavilion,
Brighton.

From Mr. C. B. Horn
Sir, Mr. William Allan (says January 21) that the Department of the Environment, and perhaps Sotheby's too, owe an explanation to "all those interested" for the forthcoming sale of Mentmore and its contents. It should have thought the explanation is obvious enough.

It lies in a discriminatory taxation policy over many years deliberately designed to achieve that end. It is all very well to talk of a "national heritage", whatever that may mean, but it is clearly a heritage that the State does not want. "No thank you," it says, "we prefer the cash." That being so, a sale on the open market is the only reasonable course.

Mr. Allan is entitled to regret this and to open a subscription list, if he wishes, for the purpose of retaining the collections in this country. But I do not know why he should regret it if some of them go abroad. Presumably we British are not the only people who enjoy beautiful things, and since many of them came from abroad in the first place, perhaps the buyers may regard them as being part of their national heritage.

Yours faithfully,
C. B. HORN,
Swatmore,
Great Milton,
Oxford.

Trade union power
From Mr. W. R. Egges
Sir, With regard to Mr. Maudling's great new list of life letters, January 27, my favourite quotation is as follows:

"This coal strike is a revolution: power is passing from the House of Commons to the trades unions."

It was written by Edward Grey in 1912.

Yours faithfully,
W. R. EGGES,
27 Grove Terrace, NW5.

Banning the box
From Mr. H. D. F. Taylor
Sir, Perhaps the Rector of A. A. Soulding (letters, January 21) would like to be reminded of Proverbs, Chapter 29, verse 18, "Where there is no vision, the people perish."

Faithfully yours,
H. D. F. TAYLOR,
181 Sussex Gardens, W2.

The Bullock Report: companies which operate abroad

From Mr. Jonathan Gestetner
Sir, I read with concern Lord Kaldor's letter in yesterday's *Times* (February 2).

He makes one very important point and that is the effect of the Bullock proposals on companies such as my own, where three quarters of our employees work outside the United Kingdom. He says that the result would be that the large majority of our employees would be disenfranchised and would have their futures in the hands of the small minority of workers in the United Kingdom. This is surely completely ludicrous.

In his letter Lord Kaldor criticises British industry for investing abroad: what he fails to point out is that investments abroad are frequently, as in the case of my own company, investments in marketing organisations whose principal activity is the sale of United Kingdom produced goods. Surely, Sir, one of the principal failures of British industry has been to invest insufficiently abroad. The bulk of United Kingdom produced goods, this can, on occasion, necessitate a certain amount of local manufacture where import restrictions dictate.

It is for this very reason of continuing foreign investment over the last 35 years, largely in foreign selling and marketing organisations, which has led to my own company's record of exporting consistently more than 80 per cent of its United Kingdom production.

Yours faithfully,
JONATHAN GESTETNER,
Gestetner Holdings Limited,
PO Box 466, M17.

From Mr. W. C. Hawes
Sir, I always read Lord Kaldor's letters to you with a good deal of attention because he is such an eminent authority. Accordingly I am reluctant to take issue with him when he claims in his letter of February 1 that "overseas investment is not in general in the interests of British workers, or of the nation if it means the loss of industrial expansion... employment... and exports for Britain". This is clearly right, but only to a degree; and its alternative—to invest and manufacture for world markets with British goods—only valid in a world more closely organized for British benefit.

It is, however, a fact of life that most less-developed and most developing countries, at a very early stage, seek to secure for themselves the advantages of domestic manufacturing and replacement of imports. For instance, in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in the 1960s, where I was a civil servant at the time, the nearly monopolistic supplier of rubber tyres to the federal market was a local manufacturer in a domestic manufacturing capacity—probably against his better judgment. The threat of a Czechoslovak manufacturer if he, the British, supplier failed was heavily implied (and was no idle threat).

Similar tactics were employed to convince Western, mainly British, oil interests to build an oil refinery in Umtali in Southern Rhodesia. From the firms' point of view the investments no doubt made little sense, serving only to reduce still further the real returns on their investments. The efficiency of their operations generally.

I have little doubt that similar tactics to these have been deployed fairly generally throughout the Commonwealth and the rest of the developing world. To generalize somewhat heroically, British industry has had to invest into its

markets to retain them, the alternative being very often to surrender the market completely.

Had the latter policy been adopted to a significant degree, I leave it to Lord Kaldor to decide whether the United Kingdom would be better off without it. I have had the *Roadway* reports conclude that overseas investment leaves a net advantage.

There is a contemporary report from West Germany of a survey carried out by the IFO Institute of Munich, which observes that 63 per cent of the companies I have had access to were in the process of extending or nearly twenty years with Workmen-Directors as members of the Board.

Of course this example of worker directors in action bears little relation to the Bullock proposals, but people have not changed that much and I am confident that those who under possible future legislation are elected worker directors will conduct themselves in a manner little different from their predecessors.

Yours faithfully,
S. H. CARTER,
2 St. Margaret's Road,
Maidhead,
Berkshire,
January 30.

From Mr. David Price, MP for Eastleigh (Conservative)
Sir, Why in your very telling critique of the majority report of the Bullock Committee (January 27) did you have to invent a new word to describe it, "syndicalism"? What is wrong with the old word "syndicalism"?

Did not the opening words of the terms of reference of the Bullock Committee demand a syndicalist response? I quote: "Accepting the need for a radical extension of industrial democracy in the centre of companies by means of representation on boards of directors, and accepting the essential role of trade union organisations in this process..."

Syndicalism is only that form of socialism which seeks to achieve victory in the "class war" through the instrumentality of the "syndicates" (the French word for trade unions). Their "syndicates", or trade unions, are destined, according to syndicalist theory, not only to displace the current owners and managers of industry, but also to supplant the state and the machinery of the state.

After all, in some of our industries we see frequent evidence of Lagard's ultimate weapon of revolution: the "Grève des bras croisés".

The majority report seems to have been inspired by George Sorel's aim of "expelling the capitalists from the productive domain, and taking their place in the workshop created by capitalism."

So please, Sir, call a spade a spade, and a syndicalist report a syndicalist report.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID PRICE,
House of Commons,
January 31.

From Mr. Peter Lloyd Williams
Sir, Following the publication of the Bullock Report, it is not now abundantly clear that the debate just now beginning is likely to be irrelevant and divisive.

How much more fruitful it might have been if the terms of reference had started, "Accepting the need for a radical improvement in the effectiveness with which wealth is created; and for a significant improvement in our industrial performance when compared with that of many of our continental neighbours; how can this best be achieved, taking into account the needs of the national economy, employers, employees, investors and consumers?"

Yours faithfully,
PETER LLOYD WILLIAMS,
Willow House,
Kewer Park,
Bathampton,
Bath,
Avon,
January 27.

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Why April 5?

From Mr. I. T. Barclay
Sir, Mr. Peshett's explanation (January 28) has one flaw: the taxation year was extended to April 5, not April 6, from March 24 to April 5 1973. The twelfth day compensated for the leap day which had been due that

February, according to the Julian calendar and the unreformed English civil year but had been included in the net deletion of 11 dates in the previous September. The length of the taxation year 1972-73 was thereby maintained at 366 days as it would have been but for the 1971 Act.

The taxation year has ended on April 5 since 1973 (which Parliament's explicit approval since the first income tax Act of 1798) but the Treasury's financial year, which for long ended on January 5, now ends on March 31. The overlap between these two and between the taxation year and normal monthly accounting arrangements necessitates the annual drudgery of allocating or apportioning receipts and payments between years, an unproductive device for which could be dispensed with by shortening a single, forthcoming taxation year by five days, the taxation year then and thereafter ending on March 31.

Yours faithfully,
I. T. BARCLAY,
13 Lake Road,
Turbridge Wells,
January 31.

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to support Mr Geoffrey
post (January 17) that
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LITARY
PROFESSOR
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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

NCR
Computers & Terminals
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Employers and TUC keep industrial strategy intact over warning Government

Mr Brown's government emerged yesterday's crucial Economic Development Council debate with its strategy intact, but with warnings from the British Industrial Trades Union Committee that significant dangers

again, who chaired the debate, was told by the issue of worker-employer relations that the strategy would

C, while expressing support for the strategy, said that the ordinary trade union would judge its success whether it would lead to growth and lead to the latter of the Prime Minister's strategy.

These reservations, and unions both re-asserted their commitment to the strategy, which according to the council could help to balance trade by 1980.

Mr Varley, Secretary of Industry, said that the government intended to start the process of analysis into the strategy, which would be a balance of trade by 1980.

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Sir Ronald McIntosh, director general of NEDO, and Mr Callaghan yesterday: New government measures announced.

The Prime Minister said that he had said that the development of fuller employee participation must be based on consent. Lord Watkinson declared: "We have our own constructive proposals to put forward but wish to state plainly that the majority recommendations of the Bullock Committee have no chance at all of winning the consent of the owners and managers of Britain's major companies."

"If in spite of this the Government decides to press ahead with legislation based on the Bullock majority report, it will not only be introducing highly divisive legislation; it will also be showing complete disregard for the efficient management of our major companies on which the economic future of this country depends."

"As a result of this, the industrial growth that we all wish to see will not happen and the objectives we have set ourselves will not be achieved."

Responding to this, Mr Callaghan said the Government was committed to the principle of industrial democracy and to legislation on it.

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unions supported the need for a transfer of resources to productive industry; but it was no good losing jobs in other sectors if new jobs were not created in manufacturing. The union leaders also pressed for faster progress on the collective funding of apprenticeship.

Explaining after the meeting how the Government intended to treat the five special sectors, Mr Varley said he hoped to initiate discussions, first with the sector working parties covering these industries and then with the leading companies in each sector.

One reason for selecting them was that they were among the world leaders in their markets and were confident of their ability to make very significant improvements in their market performance.

Summing up the prospects for industry as he saw them, Mr Varley said that they were better than a few months ago. Confidence was returning.

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British Leyland shop stewards plan national campaign against extension of social contract

By Clifford Webb
Shop stewards claiming to represent the whole of British Leyland's 170,000-strong United Kingdom labour force yesterday announced plans for a national campaign to mobilize the trade union movement against any further extension of the social contract.

Demanding a return to free collective bargaining when the present contract expires in July, Mr Derek Robinson, chairman of the British Leyland Combined Shop Stewards' Committee, said: "Our factories are raring to go on strike because workers everywhere are frustrated in their wage demands by the social contract."

"Unless there is some relaxation, then it is bound to end in conflict," he revealed that unions and management within the company were so alarmed by the growing unrest over pay anomalies that they were pressing

for a joint meeting with senior Government ministers. "There is absolutely no disagreement between management and the trade unions on this question," Mr Robinson said. "We both believe that more flexibility in wage bargaining is absolutely imperative."

The 28-member executive of the unofficial shop stewards' body met in Birmingham for four hours yesterday. At a press conference later the executive announced that a meeting of all 600 senior shop stewards in Leyland Cars, Leyland Truck and Bus and Leyland Special Products would be held in Birmingham on February 15 to prepare the way for a national trade union conference early in April.

The aim of the conference would be to mobilize the whole union movement in a campaign for a return to free collective bargaining.

Mr Robinson, who in recent years has emerged as the single most powerful Leyland shop

steward, is a calm, calculating speaker, not given to making idle threats. As a member of Leyland Cars union-management council—the top body in the company's three-tier participation machinery—he is much respected by company executives for his level-headed approach to emotive issues.

But yesterday Mr Robinson spoke with considerable feeling when he insisted that the shop stewards' body was not a "pressure group" but a "working party" of the part of workers to increased productivity, which he described as "a sheer necessity if Leyland is to continue in business."

Mr Robinson added that under the old piecework system of payment Leyland employees had been among the best paid in the country. Now under a combination of measured day work and wage restraint they were falling far behind.

Craftsmen saw their wage differentials disappear with the company unable to do anything about it. Every single factory in the group was confronted by internal strife as sections of workers demanded wage improvements.

He said this falling status was seriously affecting recruitment of new workers, particularly the skilled grades needed for Leyland's modernization plans. This was one of the chief reasons why management was supporting shop stewards' demands for more flexibility in wage bargaining.

Mr Robinson warned the Government and union leaders that Leyland shop stewards were not speaking in a vacuum. "We will try every means open to us to persuade people that there is need for more flexibility," he said. "If we fail, people on the shop floor will demand action and we shall not only respond to that demand, we shall stimulate it."

BSC forced to put off spring price increases

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent
Main customers are being informed by the British Steel Corporation that it is extending its present price freeze until at least the middle of this year.

Deteriorating market conditions for steel have ended any hopes by the BSC that it would be able to introduce a round of price increases early in its new financial year beginning in April.

It is being made clear that there is little prospect of any increase being introduced before June/July and that upward revisions of its price list will probably not be possible until even later in the year.

The BSC is faced with shortening order books and further rises in the cost of its raw materials—not least the effect of an expected 15 per cent rise in coal prices—which would add about £60m a year to the corporation's cost bill. The corporation has indicated that if market conditions had been more buoyant it would have sought a maximum rise of 10 per cent in the price of many general steel products and investment goods, such as steel mill and stainless steel products. It is being acknowledged that the BSC's ability to make those prices "stick" in the market place is questionable.

Disruption goes on at private steel factories

Industrial action at 14 private steel and engineering plants in the Edgar Allen, Balfour Group based at Sheffield is to continue, a meeting of strikers decided yesterday. About 2,000 workers are affected in the dispute which involves the closure of the group's tool-making factory, Capital Tool works, Sheffield.

Notice of the closure of the works was given by the parent company in November. Losses were running at £1m a year. About 400 people were likely to be made redundant but 61 were found other jobs and more than 50 were kept on to run down the plant.

Mr Bill Owen, district secretary of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, said union officials and the company would discuss the position on Saturday.

Mr Yeo going back to banking

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Mr Edwin H. Yeo, former Treasury Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs, will join the top management group of the First National Bank of Chicago as chairman of the asset and liability management committee and executive vice-president.

Before joining the Treasury, Mr Yeo, who is 42, had been a banker. He joined the Pittsburgh National Bank as a manager in 1955 and was left in 1975 to join the Treasury. He was vice-chairman of the board and responsible for asset and liability management.

Core Corporation signals bid remainder of Lamson

Mr Lamson Industries, a Canadian company which already owned 50 per cent of the British group, intends to take over the remainder of the group, which is being advised by Mr Wagg in his advisory capacity.

Mr Wagg is advising Mr Lamson, a leading British supplier of business forms, amid some controversy in 1973. Easing its previous price line on partial bids, the Takeover Panel allowed Moore to raise its stake in the group from 20 per cent to 52 per cent with a 100p a share offer.

At the time, both groups said there was little likelihood of a complete takeover, but apparently both sides now see strong advantages in a full merger.

Moore Corporation, capitalised at around \$98m, achieved a net income of \$70m on sales of \$1,000m in its last financial year, and is predominantly in the same fields as Lamson. After achieving a record profit of £13m in 1974, Lamson's

profits were more than halved in 1975, but the group is now clearly recovering. Profits for the nine months to September 30 were up by two-thirds at £6.5m, although Mr B. E. Pearce, chairman of Lamson, said then that there was little sign of any significant upswing in group markets.

Although activity is recovering only slowly in the United Kingdom, Lamson offers Moore valuable market penetration throughout Europe and in South Africa.

Moore's 1973 bid offered an exit p/e ratio on that year's forecast earnings of more than 15. Annualising nine months' earnings puts Lamson shares at the suspension price on a prospective p/e of less than 10.

They held a 24 hour strike on Tuesday, have imposed some work sanctions for the next 14 days, and say they will strike indefinitely unless their demands are met by then.

Mr Varley said that they were better than a few months ago. Confidence was returning.

Disputes mount for Leyland

By R. W. Shakespeare
All car production has again been stopped at British Leyland's Triumph plant in Coventry where 2,000 workers are laid off. And two more labour disputes at the company's body-making plant at Castle Bromwich and its Jaguar and Rover assembly plants as well as the huge Longbridge complex at Birmingham which makes the Mini and the Allegro.

At Coventry the shut down, halting production of Dolomite, Star and Spitfire. Triumph 2,000 cars, results from a walk-out by 300 plant shop workers who are protesting over the management's use of industrial engineers on work study.

At Castle Bromwich 1,000 workers are laid off because of a strike by 250 press operators. Their dispute stems from management decision to stop pay for part of the time that the operators spent at a meeting during working hours.

The second dispute at Castle Bromwich involves 400 inspectors who are refusing to accept the transfer of a man to their department. Their stoppage has caused another 750 layoffs.

At the Ford plant at Halewood on Merseyside production was halted yesterday following the week-long strike by 5,000 body shop workers which cost lost production totaling £12m.

But Ford has another troublesome dispute involving 500 toolroom workers at Dagenham where the new Fiesta model has just been launched. The toolroom men, mostly maintenance engineers, fitters and pattern makers—have a long-standing grievance over erosion of their pay differential.

They held a 24 hour strike on Tuesday, have imposed some work sanctions for the next 14 days, and say they will strike indefinitely unless their demands are met by then.

Strikes in Britain touch lowest level for ten years

By Melvyn Westlake
Government figures published yesterday show that there were fewer strikes in 1976 than in any other year for a decade. Stoppages in the United Kingdom recorded by the Department of Employment were 1,990. This represented a decrease of 292 or 13 per cent on the level during 1975.

On this basis, Britain's strike record last year was the best since 1966. With the exception of that year, the performance in 1976 was the best since 1954. Indeed, during the first nine months of last year, there were fewer industrial stoppages than in any comparable period since 1953. But the position was not held in the final months of the year.

How much of the improvement is due to the high level of unemployment and the unpropitious economic climate is open to debate, but Ministers have been at great pains recently to publicise the turnaround in British industrial relations.

The figures published yesterday in the Department of Employment Gazette disclose that the stoppages in 1976 resulted in the loss of about 3,286,000 working days, compared with 6,012,000 working days lost in 1975—a fall of 45 per cent.

The aggregate number of workers involved in stoppages last year was 661,000, including 222,000 workers who were indirectly involved (that is, thrown out of work at establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The

corresponding figure for 1975 was 809,000 workers, including 229,000 who were indirectly involved.

The Department of Employment has already published studies showing that 98 per cent of British factories are free of strikes, and that, between 1966 and 1976, we came eleventh in the international league table for strikes. This barrage of statistics is indicative of the Government's anxiety to drive home the point with our major trading partners that Britain is no longer a strike-prone country.

Last year was the second consecutive year to show an improvement in the number of total stoppages. By industry, the figures show that in the manufacturing sector only the motor vehicles industry and the "all other vehicles" industry had more stoppages in 1976 than in 1975. Stoppages in the motor vehicles industry rose from 150 to 190.

Even so, the number of working days lost declined in 1976. The most strike-prone industry last year was coalmining, with 271 stoppages causing 70,000 days to be lost. Engineering experienced a sharp fall although stoppages were still among the highest of any industry, at 265, compared with 503 in 1975.

There was an increase in the number of stoppages in the construction industry (16 per cent) and also a large rise in working days lost (131 per cent).

There was also an increase in stoppages and working days lost in gas, electricity and water industries between 1975 and 1976. But, overall, there were fewer stoppages in 20 of the 26 industry groups analysed by the Department.

Carter men query Bonn trade boost

Washington, Feb. 2.—Two high-ranking Carter Administration officials today questioned the contribution West Germany was making to world recovery through its efforts to stimulate its own economic growth.

Mr Fred Bergsten, the Treasury's Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, and Mr Richard Cooper, Under-Secretary of State for Economic Policies, told a press conference that the United States and Japan had launched efforts to stimulate expansion.

But Mr Bergsten said, United States officials who accompanied Vice-President Mondale on his foreign tour mission were "less pleased" with the expectations that West Germany might contribute substantially less than America or Japan.

Mr Bergsten said that "magnitude and duration" of Germany's efforts were "still open". Moves to accelerate the world recovery would be a main topic at the coming economic summit conference.

Mr Cooper said the world was in a "recovery phase" but it had been "a weak and slow recovery". That was a cause for concern, if not anxiety.

He added that it might not be "congenial" but it was necessary for the major industrial nations—the United States, West Germany and Japan—to run current account balance-of-payments deficits.

The American officials reported the Mondale mission found that the United States and other leading nations shared the view that efforts would be necessary to speed up the world trade negotiations in Geneva.

Mr Blumenthal, Secretary of the Treasury, told Congress that Mr Carter's plan to put \$50 in the pocket of nearly every American citizen was the quickest way to boost the economy. —AP-Dow Jones.

Fresh MLR cut expected

By John Whitmore
A further cut in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate is expected tomorrow, probably of 1 or 1½ points, to 12 per cent or 11½ per cent.

The indication from trading in three month treasury bills last night—these closed on a yield basis of 7½ per cent—was that MLR could come down by a half point.

At the same time, however, the Bank of England still appeared to be pressing for a treasury bill under this week's auction, with MLR falling below 12 per cent for the time being. For the third day this

week the Bank was signalling moderation by lending to the discount houses at MLR on a seven day basis.

Meanwhile, trends in the money markets continue to point to a further cut in the clearing banks' base lending rates before long. The only question appears to be one of timing.

Although money market rates already offer some scope for reducing base rates, it may be that the banks will choose to wait until next week and make any substantial cut.

The clearing bank's base rates now stand at 13 per cent.

Strong advance by gilts and equities

By David Mott
Buyers returned in force to the London stock market yesterday bringing a gain of 10.2 points on the FT ordinary share index—it closed at 406.1, back over 400 after two days—and rises of more than £1 to some gilt-edged stocks.

Incentives were renewed hope of another cut in the minimum lending rate, and higher reserves figures and some encouraging words from the Prime Minister on inflation and the next phase of incomes policy.

Gilt-edged stocks dominated and dealers said there was a "complete change of sentiment" after two days of consolidation. Prices closed at their best levels with long maturities better by 1½ points and some shorter dates up by a full point. More commonly, though, rises at the shorter end were one-half. Equities gained ground in the wake of gilts.

A feature was the strength of oil shares, which provided the first four in the list of active stocks. After its expansion plans, BP was particularly strong, adding another 28p to a new "high" for the year of 936p.

UK RESERVES

The following are the figures for the United Kingdom's official reserves issued by the Treasury yesterday:

End of period	£m	Change in month, £m
1971	6,582	2,526
1972	5,646	2,526
1973	6,476	2,787
1974	6,789	2,880
1975	5,429	2,883
1976	4,129	2,426

ov	5,808	2,775	- 146
ec	5,429	2,883	- 107
1976			
an	6,785	3,344	+ 1,356
eb	7,024	3,458	+ 239
arshi	5,905	3,082	- 1,119
pril	4,848	2,531	- 1,057

ay	5,423	3,083	+ 675
une	5,312	2,976	- 111
uly	5,370	3,010	+ 58
ug	5,029	2,831	- 341
sept	5,158	3,092	+ 129
ct	4,703	2,965	- 455
ov	5,156	3,118	+ 453
ec	4,129	2,426	-1,027
1977			
an	7,196	4,196	+3,067

Chrysler UK prices up

Chrysler UK car and commercial vehicle prices are increased from today. Cars, including European-built models, rise by an average of 61 per cent and commercial vehicles by an average of 6 per cent.

Markets moved

e markets moved		
5p to 260p	Oil & Associat	8p to 51p
15p to 422p	Sheepbridge	2p to 75p
28p to 885p		20p to 522p
3p to 102p	Standard Chart	14p to 307p
18p to 265p	Thomson Org	15p to 390p
4p to 91p	Unilever	7p to 434p
10p to 210p	Vickers	6p to 164p
10p to 502p	Wiggins Const	3p to 19p
17p to 382p	Winkelbaak	10p to 380p
25p to 512p	Young H. Hides	2p to 15p
7p to 73p	Yates & Laurs	3p to 23p
4p to 34p	Zambia Copper	11p to 171p

Oil & Associated	4p to 51p
Sheepbridge	7p to 75p
Shell	22p to 52p
Standard Chart	14p to 30p
Thames Org	15p to 30p
Unilever	6p to 43p
Vickers	7p to 19p
Wiggins Const	3p to 19p
Willsoluk	10p to 39p
Young & Hinds	2p to 15p
Yorks & Lancs	2p to 22p
Zambia Copper	13p to 17p

SDR-\$ was 1.1249 on Wednesday, while SDR-£ was 0.671419.

Commodities: Tin prices recovered. Rantor's Index was at 1609.5 (previous 1610.0).

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A SATISFACTORY RESULT IN A DIFFICULT YEAR

Maximum dividend increase recommended

Extracts from Mr. A. J. O. Ritchie's statement to stockholders.

Despite a prolonged period during which Minimum Lending Rate rose by 6%, the Company made a profit of £1,869,399. This compares strikingly with 1973 when Minimum Lending Rate rose in that year by 5½% with calamitous results for the Union Discount.

In the first three months of 1976 the Company operated extremely profitably. The year had begun with the Company holding a large portfolio, the average life of which had been extended in anticipation of a sharp fall in interest rates. However, this period of profitability came to an abrupt end in March as general economic conditions deteriorated sharply and sterling came under increasing strain.

The problem that confronted the Market as a whole was not only to anticipate the timing of rises in interest rates but also to persuade the Authorities of the strength of the market pressures which were forcing such rises to come about.

It is always difficult for the Discount Market to trade profitably during periods of rising interest rates and it is noteworthy that during the nine months to the end of December, the Union Discount purchased and sold a total of £9½ billion Treasury Bills, at no profit whatsoever to the Company.

Despite the difficulties experienced during the year, your Board and Management were determined to preserve intact the profits earned in the first three months of the year and this has been successfully achieved.

Dividend: The Board is recommending a final dividend of 1.876p which with the interim dividend of 7p, paid in September 1976, amounts to a total distribution for the year of 18.876p (1975: 17.16p), the maximum permitted under the Government's policy of dividend restraint.

The Coming Year: Two important needs are apparent: first, we must try to establish a rate structure in which we can earn an adequate margin between the cost of borrowed money and the yield on assets, for it is potentially dangerous for the Market to be unable to make any running margins on its assets either in times of rising interest rates or of falling interest rates and to be dependent for its livelihood only on capital profits made by forecasting correctly movements in interest rates. Secondly, some practical notice should be taken of the impact of inflation on financial institutions. The stock in trade of a Discount Company is money, and its capital is invested almost exclusively in monetary assets. It is not reasonable, therefore, to expect a Discount Company to earn sufficient profits after tax to be able to reconstitute its capital base eroded by high rates of inflation.

Udisco Brokers Limited: Brokerage earned for the year as a whole was approximately 50% higher than that in 1975, which in turn was 50% higher than the year before. We look forward to its making an increasing contribution to the profits of the parent company in future years.

Copies of the 1976 Annual Report available from the Secretary.
The Union Discount Company of London Ltd.
London: 78/80 Cornhill, London EC3V 3NH. Tel: 01-826 7941
Edinburgh: 24a Melville Street, Edinburgh EH3 7NS. Tel: 031-226 3635
The first people you should ask about short-term money

Ministers' memorandum to the National Economic Development Council promises action on export aid, industrial restructuring and product development

Government assurance on policy changes to support manufacturing needs

By Maurice Corina
Industrial Editor

For assurances that the Government was prepared to adapt its policies to support its developing industrial strategy were given yesterday in a memorandum submitted jointly by Mr Healey, the Chancellor, and Mr Varley, the Secretary of State for Industry, to the National Economic Development Council.

Their document, giving the Government's response to proposals submitted by sector working parties drawn from manufacturing industry, indicates a number of new government initiatives.

Action would be taken on three major issues, assistance for exports, the scope for industrial restructuring, and help for new product development.

The Government was undertaking to identify more precisely what lay behind many comments made about Export Credits Guarantee Department services in export finance. However, as a major trading nation, the two ministers said, it was not in our interests to encourage international competition in generous credit terms.

Given Britain's present strained financial circumstances and the level of borrowing at home and abroad, it was not economically sensible to give excessively long or highly subsidised credit to overseas purchasers, adding to sterling credit which was refinanced by the Government.

"We, therefore, have to face the fact that the credit terms demanded by some overseas buyers may mean that in national terms their business is not worth having at any price," explains the memorandum.

Sterling financing

Moreover, as announced on December 15, action was being taken to secure a switch from sterling to foreign currency financing of a substantial part of the credit which was provided. The clearing banks had agreed to provide an increased share in sterling financing.

Problems, as put forward by sector working parties, lay in not only the terms offered by the ECGD as such but also in its day-to-day working arrangements and practices. The Government had sought to ensure a far as possible that the ECGD's terms did match industry's needs.

The Roll Committee and a working party under Lord Seabrook were considering finance for expansion, including the problems of small companies. Interest rates had gone uncomfortably high towards the end of last year, and as a result of recent measures were falling. In the longer term a substantial further fall depended on the success of economic policies and bringing down the rate of inflation.

Sector working parties had made comments on export promotion that fell into two categories. Some felt that the Government should provide new forms of financial assistance, particularly for medium and small companies wanting to break into new markets, by the provision of overseas facilities at low cost. A number thought that British Overseas Trade Board services should be maintained and indeed increased. In particular, some urged that the Government should increase the scope and level of support for exports offered by the trade board perhaps through setting

up local marketing operations overseas. The ministerial paper discloses that the board and the Department of Trade are examining urgently all the suggestions in relation to board services to see how far in present circumstances they could be beneficial, bearing in mind appropriate priorities for the use of available resources.

A working group from the Departments of Trade and Industry, Treasury, the board and the National Economic Development Office would examine the scope for helping companies with the cost of market entry.

In the promotional field, sector working parties will work with the board and in selected cases on a pilot basis the Department of Trade would set up a team with the board, to cover in depth the whole range of trade issues as seen on both sides for exports and imports "with the aim of getting a comprehensive agreed view to the strategy to be jointly followed".

Assistance offer

The ministers report that more than a dozen working parties have indicated some form of rationalisation might be necessary to strengthen their sectors' competitiveness in international marketing.

"The Government stand ready to offer assistance," the memorandum comments. "The National Enterprise Board are at present studying a range of industrial sectors within the industry which might lead to some restructuring. For its part, the Treasury has announced that to facilitate desirable restructuring it was now prepared to look sympathetically at applications to increase dividends, where this would promote agreed mergers consistent with the industrial strategy."

As far as product development was concerned, the Government had already agreed with various Industry Act schemes. It had now decided to see how

these arrangements could be further developed. The details were still being worked out but they would be announced as soon as possible.

The Chancellor and the Secretary of State for Industry then go on to describe as "frankly experimental" an idea for the Government to act as catalyst by bringing rapid improvements along the lines of select sector working party proposals. Five industries had been selected: industrial engines, construction equipment, office machinery, electronic components and domestic electrical appliances.

The selection of these particular sectors had been influenced by a number of considerations. First, it was important that they should be part of the mechanical and electrical engineering industries whose performance was central to increasing overseas trade. Second, these sectors were among the world leaders in their markets, or had expressed themselves as confident of their ability to make a very significant improvement in their market performance.

The Government's efforts would be designed to reinforce success. These were areas where the instruments of industrial policy available to the Government could be used effectively to help the achievement of sectoral objectives.

Wide-ranging talks

"However we wish to emphasize that the Government will be considering the recommendations of all the sector working parties, and if the concentrated approach to the problems of these five is found to be useful and productive it will be extended to other sectors where there is scope to do so," says the memorandum.

The problems, circumstances and opportunities in each sector were, of course, special and it would therefore be necessary for the Government's approach to vary from case to case. The Government would welcome suggestions on this. One possible approach would be to begin, in the case of each sector, with a general wide-ranging meeting with both management and unions together with the members of the work-

ing party, under the chairmanship of the appropriate minister.

This meeting would identify the main issues to be tackled.

Thereafter, the Government envisaged that it would be useful to hold discussions with individual firms or, if particular subjects lent themselves to more broadly-based consultations, with groups of firms, to pursue issues.

Companies would be invited to state their views on the sector report and, in particular, on the preliminary objectives put forward. The aim would then be to discuss how each issue affected the company or companies in question, what they were doing to tackle problems or grasp opportunities and whether, and if so how, the Government could help in specific ways.

Public spending

There was no reason why, for this purpose, the discussion should not include a very wide range of government activities which affected the industry.

There would, moreover, be arrangements for effective follow-up action.

It need hardly be said that in present circumstances the amount of public expenditure which could be devoted to the solution of sectoral problems was limited. Nevertheless, in its financial planning in recent months, the Government had been mindful of the industrial strategy and set aside additional resources for it even at a time when other claims on the public purse were having to be cut.

To the extent that public money was needed to solve the problems of the first five sectors (or those of other sectors) or, indeed, to push forward the development of sector working parties, the resources would, within reason, be available.

The Government hoped that its proposals would be regarded both by the NEDC and by the very many people from both sides of industry who had, once again, contributed so well to the development of sector working parties: recommendations, as a positive and creative response to the work done by the parties and to the further development of the industrial strategy.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dangers in the gilts sales

From Mr E. G. Hurst

Sir, After all the self-congratulation in which the Government and the Bank of England have indulged, following the recent issues of gilts—£5,000m in the past 16 weeks—at varying but very high rates of interest, I believe it is right to draw the attention of your readers (including, since it seems to be necessary, the institutions) to some of the dangers of this supposedly successful operation.

There are really, in the final analysis, only four sources of money to pay for the future needs of industry and the private sector of government. These are taxes, profits, voluntary savings and forced savings (mainly pension fund contributions). It is, of course, an oversimplification but, at any given time, the new wealth created by productive work will find its way into one of these streams of money which are eventually used by government or the private sector.

It is undeniable that, under the rule of law, the Government can create money by printing bills or by levying the highest taxes in the world but by competing with industry for the savings of all of us. They do this both by direct appeals for our savings, such as National Savings Certificates and other schemes directed at the general public, and also—much more dangerous in my view—by virtually bribing those who manage the investment of our insurance premiums and pension contributions to lend those funds to the Government against the promise of a steadily unrelenting rate of interest.

Any spendthrift company or person with a long record of bad management who tried to

borrow money long-term by promising a high return, would get short shrift from most savers—but not the British Government, which is time and again allowed to evade the need for strict economy in the Civil Service and local government, by squandering our lifetime's savings on today's bills.

It is understandable that ordinary citizens, like myself, who have been brought up to believe that there must be some stable about British Government stocks, should not readily recognize that their savings are being used to provide the Government with a soft option. It is more difficult to understand how investment managers of pension funds and insurance companies, with hundreds of millions of pounds can direct so much of it the same way knowing, as they must, that the Government can pay the exorbitant rates of interest in future years only out of still higher taxes or yet more uneconomic borrowing. One can perhaps appreciate their dilemma but not their silent acquiescence.

Clearly, the more the Government borrows for immediate expenditure, the less there is available to provide the capital for developing industry and commerce. This shortage of funds is represented as the "failure of capitalism", whereas it is in reality the price which all of us, who have a stake in this country, pay for self-indulgent and incompetent government.

The City has done quite well in the past year in raising new money for industry, but industry can hardly compete for funds with a Government which offers huge interest rates and

special tax treatment, even having to give its holders "an indication how it proposes to use the money or earn the required."

At one time a British could invest his savings anywhere in the world used to be a great discipline. One might choose to invest in equities or foreign government stocks, rather than gilts. In order to restore this discipline, would be feasible to create a unit trust, managed by the IAF, and incorporate British as well as British to be made open to British investors? I would rather see my such as they are, in the of the IAF rather than to a government company a policy of bureaucratic If this letter is printed, it is because it is true. Above all, it is true encourage those who to inquire where their fund money and their premiums are going; I believe that if more money was invested in and commerce not on the squeeze on gov waste be tightened but security and ultimate value of our individual would be increased. I far from least, the a industry to reequip it compete overseas on terms would be strengthened.

Yours faithfully,

GRAHAM HURST,

Chichester,

Hampshire,

near Godalming,

Surrey.

January 26.

Avoiding anomalies in tax on overseas earnings

From Mr D. H. Roberts

Sir, Sir Joseph Latham, in his letter published January 19, has barely plumbed the depths of the anomalies that will be created if the Chancellor's proposals to tax overseas earnings ever become law.

Consider the energetic young salesman who spends 80 per cent of his time overseas but, because of the technical nature of the product he is selling, needs to visit the United Kingdom for a day or two every two or three weeks. Because he will never be abroad for a continuous period of 30 days he will not qualify for any United Kingdom tax deduction on his overseas earnings. He will see this as one more inducement to emigrate.

On the other hand, consider the elderly employee, no longer as active as he once was, who spends 90 per cent of his time in the United Kingdom. He feels it would be nice before he retires to pay a last visit to an overseas subsidiary in, say, Australia where he happens to be a director. At a leisurely pace and with visits en route to various customers and business acquaintances, he might take two or three weeks over the journey, but finds he is encouraged to stretch the

journey to 30 days to get the tax allowance. Is that encouragement really necessary?

The Chancellor, in pursuit of an elusive and highly subjective policy of fairness, is encouraging both men to contrive to pay less tax, which seems a little unfair on the rest of us. It can also create unnecessary administrative problems for their employers.

Would it not be simpler and more satisfactory if eligibility for tax deduction were based on total length of time in any year spent overseas—whether or not continuous? If 30 days is thought too short then raise it to 40 days or even 60 days. Better still, make the percentage deduction equal to that percentage of the man's time spent overseas with no deduction at all if less than (say) 20 per cent. This would also obviate the sharp "jumps" where a man just qualifies or fails to qualify for the 25 per cent or the 100 per cent deduction.

Yours faithfully,
D. H. ROBERTS,
Vice-President,
The Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators,
16 Park Crescent,
London W1N 4AH.
January 27.

Reputation of British business

From Mr Colin Dauris

Sir, Reading Mr Gunnar Dahl's letter (January 28) I was dismayed to see his attributing to the whole British population the casual and unsatisfactory attitude to business which he encountered at British Leyland.

When abroad on business myself I have all too often heard similar stories about the unkept promises and prolonged delivery times of British firms for goods and spare parts. It always turns out that the business complained of is an enormous company, often with a household name.

I have never heard of a small or medium-sized company which treated its customers as co-

temporously as British Leyland appears to have treated Mr Dahl. The reprehensible indifference which he attributes to all British business should surely be directed at those organizations which have become unmanageably large and so very inefficient.

It is deplorable that such companies are destroying confidence in our country abroad.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN DAURIS,
Chairman,
The Association of Independent Businesses,
Europe House,
World Trade Centre,
London E1 9AA.
January 31.

Do-it-yourself repair: a pitfall

From Mr J. A. Steadman

Sir, Readers tempted by the example of Mr M (January 26), who re his success with his ne faulty central heating valve, should be aware possible pitfall that he mentions.

Fortunately the question did not need parts; if it had, he would have found that not buy it from the board. Apparently, Corporation will not a part which requires ling of a system for c gas, which under the Regulations, 1972, carried out by a "person", except to they regard as competent in practice means or nized commercial ins formally qualified gas fact just those ne would prefer to fit: placement than to p unit back in working

This policy is des make it impossible to even to repair applian are their own proper

If the corporation's tation of the term, "o person", is legally con another snag arises. S having done the job, Culloch may have mad liable to prosecution f ing the regulations.

Moreover, even thou free, if as a result o from the valve his n were later in he n suffer property damag more probably his i (company) might be sh Mr McCulloch for nee

This seems to me unreasonable state of that the actual regu regulations should be at once, preferably courts. Would the cu and Mr McCulloch b to oblige?

Yours faithfully,
J. A. STEADMAN,
18 The Drive,
Hertford SG14 3DF.
January 27.

P.J. Carroll & Co. Ltd.

Highlights from the Statement by the Chairman Mr D.S.A. Carroll circulated with the Report and Accounts for the fifteen months ended 30th September 1976.

"The results may be said to be very satisfactory. Despite the continuing very serious levels of inflation throughout the economy, the financial condition of the Group is strong."

"We have no doubt that in a period of continuing inflation historical cost accounts fail to give a true and fair view of the results in any rational interpretation of the meaning of the words. We believe, however, that in this environment the Current Cost Accounting convention does give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and of the results and we believe therefore that we have an obligation to report on this basis."

"Turnover for the fifteen month period was £122,453,000. The profit before taxation was £4,142,000 which should be assessed to tax in the amount of £1,869,000. We shall be seeking an assessment on this basis although in prudence we have set aside the additional sum of £1,213,000 which will be due if it is held that the profit of the Company for purposes of taxation may be established only by application of the historical cost accounting convention."

"We are recommending total distribution for the period equivalent to a rate of 44% per annum compared with 35% in the previous year. We are also recommending that £2,000,000 be capitalised out of the reserves and applied in the issue of one new ordinary share for every two ordinary shares held."

"In the interests of all stakeholders, both direct and indirect, we believe now that we have a duty to expand and enlarge our Group in such a manner that we generate from our assets more real wealth, more real work opportunities and thus take a real part in the improvement of standards of living for all stakeholders."

Copies of the Report and Accounts incorporating full Current Cost Accounts and full Historical Cost Accounts are available on request from

The Secretary
P. J. Carroll & Company Limited
Grand Parade
Dublin 6



Strategy plan could remain 'paper chase'—BSC chief

By Peter Hill

In a personal paper discussed at yesterday's meeting, Sir Charles Villiers, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, said that the 15-month-old industrial strategy could remain a paper chase for too long.

He thought it would become mechanistic and bureaucratic and would pay too little attention to people.

For that reason it was likely to prove as disappointing as other devices introduced to lift investment, production and productivity.

The BSC chairman suggested that within the strategy there should be a further ingredient—it was social attitudes which determined growth—and an answer had to be found to the general attitude of why people should try harder.

Without incentive, interest, trust and greater involvement the industrial strategy would have no life, personality, and would fail to generate sufficient interest.

But it had to be personal incentives, personal interest, fashion and trust. Any one of these alone would be sunk without trace. To get the industrial strategy moving, we needed the lot, Sir Charles said.

Apparently the paper generated considerable support as a basis for further discussions in the context of framing the next phase of pay policy and developing industrial democracy.

Union leaders including Mr Jack Jones of the Transport and General Workers Union and Mr Hugh Scanlon of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers have expressed their support for the sentiments expressed by Sir Charles.

Perkins chief in Singapore talks on diesel project

By Ronald Embley

The Perkins Engine Group is preparing to take a stake in the proposed multi-million pound diesel engine plant to be set up in Singapore. Mr Peter J. Wright, group chairman and managing director, said in Singapore yesterday that the group was discussing the project with the economic development board of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Asean decided last year that the plant should be built in Singapore to service the needs of Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia. Mr Wright said that Perkins believes the combined market for diesel engines of between 25 and 100 hp was 20,000 to 30,000.

Perkins has already had talks with component suppliers, many of them British, interested in joining the project. It thought that Perkins is the most likely candidate to gain the concession because it is the only international company supplying the complete range of engines required.

Crown Agents' orders

Orders placed by the Crown Agents last year for overseas principals increased in value by 10.9 per cent, to £187m, compared with 1975. The average value of orders last year rose from £3,000 to £4,600. Nearly two-thirds of all business was placed with United Kingdom companies.

This Advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange. It does not constitute an invitation to the public to subscribe for or purchase any securities.

No Common Shares of Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corporation are currently being offered for purchase or subscription either in any of the centres mentioned below or otherwise.

FAIRCHILD CAMERA AND INSTRUMENT CORPORATION

(Incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, United States of America)

Authorized
\$10,000,000

Issued
Shares of Common Stock par value \$1 each \$5,356,534

The Council of The Stock Exchange has admitted the above mentioned Shares of Common Stock to the Official List. Particulars relating to the Company are available in the Extel Statistical Service and copies of the Statistical Card may be obtained during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays, bank and public holidays excepted) up to and including 17th February, 1977 from:

Hambros Bank Limited
41 Bishopsgate, London EC2P 2AA

Salomon Brothers International Limited
1 Moorgate, London EC2R 6AB

W. Greenwell & Co.
Bow Bells House,
Bread Street, London EC4M 9EL

3rd February, 1977

M.J.Gleeson (Contractors) Ltd.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

IN RE EQUITY FUNDING CORPORATION OF AMERICA SECURITIES LITIGATION

M.D.L. DOCKET NO. 142-MML
(ALL CASES)

IMPORTANT NOTICE OF PROPOSED SETTLEMENTS AND CLASS ACTION DETERMINATION TO PRESENT AND FORMER OWNERS OF SECURITIES OF EQUITY FUNDING CORPORATION OF AMERICA AND EQUITY FUNDING CAPITAL CORPORATION, N.Y., AND TO OTHER INTERESTED PERSONS

This Notice is given pursuant to Federal Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and pursuant to orders of the United States District Court for the Central District of California (the "Court") filed March 26, 1976, December 29, 1976 and January 25, 1977. It is to inform you of certain judicial proceedings and of proposed settlements providing for the payment in the gross amount of approximately Sixty Million Dollars (\$60,000,000).

PART ONE: NOTICE OF CLASS ACTION DETERMINATION

1. The above entitled litigation (the "litigation") involves many individual and class actions brought throughout the United States after trading in the securities of Equity Funding Corporation of America ("EFCOA") was suspended.

2. The litigation (which is defined from the reorganization proceedings and other legal proceedings affecting EFCOA) consists of certain claims made on behalf of persons who held securities issued by EFCOA or Equity Funding Capital Corporation, N.Y. The plaintiffs' pleadings allege that the apparent success of EFCOA and its subsidiaries from 1964 to 1973 was a result of a fraudulent scheme of misrepresentation and that the published financial statements and reports of EFCOA included false and misleading statements of material facts relating to EFCOA's earnings, assets and liabilities. The defendants are various former EFCOA officers and directors, and certain persons, firms and entities related to EFCOA or who had dealings with EFCOA. They include EFCOA's managing underwriters, certain of its auditors, its securities, a reinsurer of life insurance policies and, in addition, certain sellers of EFCOA securities in March 1973, their representatives, and certain persons who communicated non-public information about the fraudulent scheme ("trading defendants"). Also named as defendants are the creditors, trustees, and beneficiaries under the Will of Michael R. Riordan, Chairman of EFCOA's Board of Directors until his death in 1962. The claims for money against the defendants are brought under various provisions of the federal securities laws and as to certain defendants under principles of common law fraud, negligence, and breach of fiduciary duty. The claims against the trading defendants are brought on behalf of purchasers of EFCOA securities during a portion of March 1973 when it is alleged that certain of the trading defendants sold EFCOA securities with non-public information about the fraudulent scheme.

3. The defendants have denied liability and have asserted various defenses. Except as to certain former officers of EFCOA, the Court has not adjudicated whether the claims or the defenses have any merit.

4. You need not believe if you desire to be included in a class of which you are a member. However, you will not be entitled to share in the proceeds of any favorable judgment or settlement, including the settlements described in Part Two of this Notice, unless you file a valid and timely proof of claim and release in accordance with the requirements set forth in Part Seven of this Notice.

5. On March 26, 1976, the Court ruled that certain claims made in the litigation may proceed and be maintained as class claims on behalf of a plaintiff class consisting of all open market purchasers of EFCOA securities (e.g., stock, debentures and warrants), and their successors in interest, who were holders of EFCOA securities at the time trading in EFCOA securities was suspended on March 27, 1973, excluding all defendants except Fidelity Corporation and those of the trading defendants who were such holders. The Court has also ruled that this class shall include the following five subclasses:

- Subclass One**—consisting of those members of the class who were holders of EFCOA's 2 1/2% debentures issued pursuant to the prospectus of December 9, 1970 and who are asserting claims under Section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933.
- Subclass Two**—consisting of those members of the class who were holders of EFCOA's 3 1/2% debentures issued pursuant to the prospectus of December 7, 1971.
- Subclass Three**—consisting of those members of the class who acquired their EFCOA securities in exchange for their stock in Bankers National Life Insurance Co., which exchange occurred on or about October 12, 1971.
- Subclass Four**—consisting of those members of the class who acquired their EFCOA securities in exchange for their stock in Liberty Savings & Loan which exchange occurred on or about September 14, 1970.
- Subclass Five**—consisting of those members of the class, excluding the trading defendants, who purchased their EFCOA securities on the open market between March 15-27, 1973, inclusive, as to claims asserted against the trading defendants.

The plaintiff class and subclasses described above are sometimes referred to collectively as the "Certified Class" in this Notice. If the description of the Certified Class includes you, then you are a member of the Certified Class.

6. Any member of the Certified Class may be excluded from the Certified Class upon specific request in the manner set forth in paragraph 11 of this Notice. Any member of the Certified Class who is also a member of Subclass Five may be excluded solely from Subclass Five upon a request which so specifies, such request to be made in the manner set forth in paragraph 11 of this Notice. Any member of the Certified Class who does not request exclusion solely from Subclass Five and who does not request exclusion from the Certified Class shall remain a member of the Certified Class. Members of the Certified Class who request exclusion from any class of which they are members (other than those who request exclusion solely from Subclass Five) will not be entitled to share in any of the benefits of settlements or judgments in the litigation favorable to the Certified Class, including the settlements described in Part Two of this Notice, nor will they be bound by the terms of any settlement or of any judgment, whether favorable or adverse.

7. (i) If you are a member of the Certified Class and do not request exclusion from the Certified Class, you may receive the benefit of and you will be bound by any judgment or settlement favorable to the Certified Class. You will also be bound by and will recover nothing pursuant to any judgment adverse to the Certified Class. However, if there is such an adverse judgment, you will not in any circumstances have any liability for attorneys' fees.

(ii) If you are a member of Subclass Five and request exclusion solely from Subclass Five, you will not be entitled to share in any of the benefits of settlements or judgments in this litigation favorable to Subclass Five, including the settlement described in section L of this Notice, nor will you be bound by the terms of any settlement or of any judgment, whether favorable or adverse, with respect to claims asserted against the trading defendants.

8. All the settling defendants named and described in Part Two of this Notice (the "Settling Defendants") (except the Subclass Five Settling Defendants) have stipulated, and the Court has also ruled, only for the purposes of the settlements described in Part Two of this Notice, that the term "open market purchasers" in the definition of the Certified Class above shall include all purchasers of EFCOA securities. If the description of the Certified Class as so extended includes you, then you are a member of the Certified Class, and the provisions of this Notice which relate to the Certified Class relate to you. All the Settling Defendants (except the Subclass Five Settling Defendants) have also stipulated, and the Court has also ruled, only for the purposes of the settlements described in Part Two of this Notice, that the litigation may proceed against the Settling Defendants (except the Subclass Five Settling Defendants) as a class action on behalf of additional classes, described as follows:

(i) **Settlement Class A**—All purchasers (and their successors in interest) of EFCOA's subordinated debentures (issued) due 1989, and 7 1/2% subordinated notes due 1974, issued by Equity Funding Capital Corporation, N.Y., and guaranteed by EFCOA, who purchased such debentures or notes on or prior to March 27, 1973 and who continue to hold the same or who suffered losses as a result of selling or otherwise disposing of such debentures or notes, excluding all defendants other than Fidelity Corporation and the trading defendants.

(ii) **Settlement Class B**—All purchasers (and their successors in interest) of EFCOA securities who purchased such securities on or prior to March 27, 1973 and who suffered losses as a result of selling or otherwise disposing of such securities, excluding all defendants other than Fidelity Corporation and the trading defendants.

Such classes are sometimes referred to collectively as the "Settlement Classes" and individually as a "Settlement Class" in this Notice. If the description of either of the Settlement Classes includes you, then you are a member of a Settlement Class.

9. Any member of a Settlement Class may be excluded from a Settlement Class upon specific request in the manner set forth in paragraph 11 of this Notice. Any member of a Settlement Class who is also a member of Subclass Five may be excluded solely from Subclass Five upon a request which so specifies, such request to be made in the manner set forth in paragraph 11 of this Notice. Any member of a Settlement Class who does not request exclusion solely from Subclass Five and who does not request exclusion from such Settlement Class shall remain a member of such Settlement Class. Members of a Settlement Class who request exclusion from a class of which they are members (other than those who request exclusion solely from Subclass Five) will not be entitled to share in any of the benefits of the settlements described in Part Two of this Notice, nor will they be bound by the terms of any settlement. If you are a member of a Settlement Class and do not request exclusion from such Settlement Class, you may receive the benefit of and you will be bound by the settlement if the Court approves such settlements. However, you will not in any circumstances have any liability for attorneys' fees, except insofar as the same may be paid out of the proceeds of settlements. If you are a member of a Settlement Class and Subclass Five and request exclusion solely from Subclass Five, you will not be entitled to share in any of the benefits of settlements or judgments in the litigation favorable to Subclass Five, including the settlement described in section L of this Notice, nor will you be bound by the terms of any settlement or of any judgment, whether favorable or adverse, with respect to the claims asserted by Subclass Five against the trading defendants.

10. If you do not request exclusion from the class of which you are a member, you may, but are not required to, enter an appearance through counsel of your own choosing. If you do not request exclusion you will be represented by counsel designated by the Court. Their names and addresses may be obtained by writing the representatives of plaintiffs' counsel: Jack Corbitt and Marshall B. Grossman, 5 Schwartz, Alexander & Grossman and Corbitt & Shapiro, 1580 Century Park East, Suite 1212, Los Angeles, California 90067.

11. If you wish to be excluded from the Certified Class, a Settlement Class or solely from Subclass Five, you must submit a written request for exclusion postmarked on or before April 1, 1977. Any such request must be addressed to the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Central District of California, Post Office Box 78971, Los Angeles, California 90076, must refer to the above entitled litigation as "In Re Equity Funding Corporation of America Securities Litigation, M.D.L. 142-MML," must include your name and address and a statement that you request exclusion, and should also describe the type of securities you purchased, the date or dates of such purchase, the number of shares of stock, notes, debentures or warrants you purchased, the face value of debentures or notes you purchased, the price paid or consideration given by you for the securities you purchased, and if you sold any such securities, the proceeds of sale. If you received any cash or shares of the common stock of Orion Capital Corporation in connection with the EFCOA reorganization proceedings, or the liquidation of any subsidiary of EFCOA, whether based on any settlement or compromise agreement with the Trustee of EFCOA, or on any claim form and ballot submitted by you or on your behalf in the EFCOA reorganization proceedings, you should also state the amount of cash and the number of shares of common stock of Orion Capital Corporation you received. If you wish to be excluded solely from Subclass Five, your written request for exclusion must so state. If you obtained such securities by gift, inheritance or operation of law, you should provide the required information as it applies to your predecessor.

12. If you wish to be excluded from the Certified Class, a Settlement Class or solely from Subclass Five, you must request exclusion in the manner set forth in paragraph 11 of this Notice even if you have filed your own lawsuit based on any EFCOA-related claim, and even if your lawsuit is part of the litigation. All class members who do not request exclusion, as well as those who request exclusion solely from Subclass Five, will be enjoined and barred from commencing or continuing to prosecute any lawsuits in this Court or in any other court, state or federal, against the Settling Defendants and any of their present and former partners, directors, officers, shareholders in their capacity as shareholders, employees, trustees and agents, except against defendant Arkus-Danator with respect to certain claims described in paragraph 20 below, based on any EFCOA-related claims, including claims based on any of the facts alleged in the plaintiffs' pleadings in the litigation. However, those members of Subclass Five who request exclusion solely from Subclass Five will not be enjoined or barred from commencing or continuing to prosecute any lawsuits against the trading defendants.

13. As used in this Notice the term "EFCOA-related claim" refers to claims arising out of or with respect to any financial statements of EFCOA or its subsidiaries; any prospectuses, registration statements, proxy statements, or offering circulars; or any amendments thereto, issued by EFCOA or any of its subsidiaries; any transactions or occurrences involving EFCOA or its subsidiaries (or any officers or employees of EFCOA or its subsidiaries); or any securities or evidences of indebtedness issued by EFCOA or its subsidiaries.

PART TWO: NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT HEARING AND SUMMARIES OF PROPOSED SETTLEMENTS

14. The Court has ordered that a hearing (the "Settlement Hearing") be held before the Honorable Malcolm M. Lucas, United States District Judge for the Central District of California, in Room 11 of the United States Court House, 312 N. Spring Street, Los Angeles, California, on April 29, 1977, at 10:00 A.M. to determine the fairness and reasonableness of the terms and conditions of each of the proposed settlements and the proposed Plan of Allocation for proceeds of settlements (described in section P of this Notice).

15. Representatives of plaintiffs' counsel have investigated the facts and circumstances regarding the claims against the Settling Defendants and the defenses thereto, and the financial condition of certain of the Settling Defendants. Representatives of plaintiffs' counsel have concluded that such settlements are in the best interests of the plaintiff classes.

16. Each of the settlements, except those with the Trustee of EFCOA and certain former directors, officers and employees of EFCOA, provides that it is subject to termination if members of the Certified Class or the Settlement Classes, holding claims which in the aggregate exceed amounts stated in separate written agreements filed with the Court under seal, request exclusion. The settlement with the Subclass Five

Settling Defendants described in section L of this Notice is subject to termination if certain members of Subclass Five or members of Subclass Five holding claims which in the aggregate exceed amounts stated in a separate written agreement filed with the Court under seal request exclusion.

17. If the Court disapproves any of the settlements described in Part Two of this Notice, or if they are terminated according to their terms, then the rights and duties of the parties to any such settlements will continue as if no settlement agreement had been entered into.

18. The settlements described in Part Two of this Notice relate only to the Settling Defendants and the Trustee of EFCOA. Each such settlement will be considered by the Court on its own merits and is independent of the other settlements and independent of the Plan of Allocation. The litigation will continue as against the non-settling defendants, including defendants Stanley Goldstein (former Chairman of the Board of Directors and President of EFCOA and director and officer of certain subsidiaries of EFCOA), James H. Baker (former EFCOA and EFLIC Assistant Secretary and Counsel), Lloyd D. Fisher (former EFCOA Group Controller and Vice-President—Financial Services, and officer of Bankers National Life Insurance Co., "Bankers"), a subsidiary of EFCOA, Arthur S. Lewis (former EFCOA Assistant Vice-President and Assistant Secretary and Counsel), David A. Lerner (former EFCOA and EFLIC Director, Vice-President and Assistant Secretary, former EFCOA and EFLIC employees), Paul Marshall Mitchell (a former assistant of Liberty National Life Insurance and Northern Life Insurance Company, subsidiaries of EFCOA), and certain other defendants.

19. The amounts to be paid under the proposed settlements are summarized as follows:

A. Settlements with Defendants	Amounts to be Paid
(i) Wolfson, Weiner, Ratoff & Lapin, Wolfson, Weiner, Ratoff & Lapin, Sedman & Solman, Haskins & Sells, and certain of their past and present partners, employees and agents.	\$2,750,000
(ii) Bache Halsey Stuart, Inc., formerly known as Bache & Co., and New York Securities Co., Incorporated.	\$2,500,000
(iii) Joseph Froegatt & Co. and certain of its former partners.	\$2,500,000
(iv) Millman & Robertson, Inc.	\$2,000,000
(v) The Estate of Michael R. Riordan, and certain of his beneficiaries under the Will of Michael R. Riordan.	\$2,000,000
(vi) Pennsylvania Life Company and certain of its subsidiaries, directors, officers and employees.	\$2,000,000
(vii) Certain former directors, officers and employees of EFCOA and its subsidiaries.	\$200,000
(viii) DeJoy, Larson & Co.	\$200,000
(ix) Subclass Five Settling Defendants.	\$1,000,000
B. The Trustee of EFCOA	\$2,500,000

Pursuant to the settlement with the Trustee of EFCOA described in section B of this Notice, \$24 million plus interest thereon will be paid to the Trustee on behalf of the Accountants' Settlement Fund. Pursuant to the agreement between the members of the Certified Class and the Subclass Five Settling Defendants (described in section M of this Notice), \$750,000 will be paid to certain of the Subclass Five Settling Defendants out of the Accountants' Settlement Fund. Pursuant to the agreement between the members of Subclass Five and the Subclass Five Settling Defendants (described in section L of this Notice), the above described sum of \$750,000 is to be assigned to the members of Subclass Five.

Summaries of the proposed settlements follow. For the full details of the settlements, you may desire to refer to the summaries of settlements on file with the Court at the address set forth in paragraph 16 of this Notice and at other designated locations as referred to in paragraph 54 of this Notice.

A. Settlement With Defendants Wolfson, Weiner & Co., Wolfson, Weiner, Ratoff & Lapin, Haskins & Sells and Sedman & Solman, and Certain of Their Alleged Present and Former Partners, Employees and Agents

20. A settlement has been reached between representatives of plaintiffs' counsel and defendants Wolfson, Weiner & Co., Wolfson, Weiner, Ratoff & Lapin, Sedman & Solman, Haskins & Sells, Phillip J. Wolfson, Julian S. H. Weiner, Solomon Rock, Martin A. Lichten, Bernard C. Duvall, Edward Clark John E. Mitchell, Ivan J. Rosenthal, Frank M. Zverval, Jr., Leonard Bason, R. Peter Fishman, Robert Gorin, J. O. Rodgers, the Estate of Benjamin H. Lewis, Ada Lapin, Executive, Arthur M. Harwood, Melvin Reed, Saul Reub, George Samuel, Thomas E. Egan, Frank A. Egan, Sam R. Ratoff, Louis H. Wilson (as representative of a class of all individual partners of Haskins & Sells who were partners of that accounting firm at any time during the period when Haskins & Sells was retained by Equity Funding Life Insurance Company), and Robert L. Spencer (as representative of a class of all individual partners of Sedman & Solman who were partners of that accounting firm at any time during the period when Sedman & Solman was retained by EFCOA or any of its subsidiaries) (collectively referred to as "Settling Accountant Defendants").

21. The settlement requires payment of \$2,750,000 in cash (the "Accountants' Settlement Fund"), and the deposit of same at interest pending distribution. The settlement requires the release and discharge of all EFCOA-related claims, including all claims based on any of the facts alleged in the plaintiffs' pleadings in the litigation, which are or might be asserted by or on behalf of any of the members of the Certified Class or the Settlement Classes against the Settling Accountant Defendants or any of their present and former partners, employees, agents and insurers.

22. The money to be paid in settlement of these claims should be considered in connection with the settlement with the EFCOA Trustee described in section B below. Payment will be made out of the Accountants' Settlement Fund to the EFCOA Trustee as described in section B below.

23. Because the Settling Accountant Defendants have agreed to pay \$2,750,000, it is necessary to reasonably assure the Settling Accountant Defendants that they will not be at risk for additional payments. Therefore, the settlement provides for the creation of an Accountants' Indemnification Fund as a portion of the Accountants' Settlement Fund. Representatives of plaintiffs' counsel will negotiate with the Settling Accountant Defendants to increase the Accountants' Indemnification Fund from the Accountants' Settlement Fund if required to preserve the settlement. The Accountants' Indemnification Fund will be, at a minimum, \$2,000,000. It is a theoretical, but unlikely, possibility that the Accountants' Indemnification Fund could approach or equal the total Accountants' Settlement Fund. The total Accountants' Indemnification Fund shall be calculated as set forth in the stipulation for settlement and in a supplemental agreement between representatives of plaintiffs' counsel and the Settling Accountant Defendants which has been filed under seal with the Court.

24. The Accountants' Indemnification Fund shall be used to defend and indemnify the Settling Accountant Defendants and their present and former partners, employees and agents against any EFCOA-related claims which have been or may be asserted against any of them with respect to services rendered as accountants (including auditing services, management advisory and other consulting services and tax services) to EFCOA or any of its subsidiaries, and to pay the costs and expenses (including attorneys' fees) of defending such claims, and to pay any settlements or judgments based on such claims.

25. The Accountants' Indemnification Fund shall be held and invested and not completely distributed until the final disposition (by payment, settlement, release, satisfaction or final adjudication in favor of the Settling Accountant Defendants) of such claims referred to in paragraph 24 above or until 30 months after the last date for class members to file requests for exclusion, whichever date is later. The remainder of the Accountants' Indemnification Fund, if any, shall then be distributed.

26. The settlement contains additional provisions designed to protect the Settling Accountant Defendants against risk of liability over and above the amount paid in settlement. These include provisions that class members who do not request exclusion as well as those who request exclusion solely from Subclass Five, may be required to reduce their judgments, if any, obtained against anyone based on EFCOA-related claims by crediting to such judgments an amount equal to the judgments,

if any, entered in favor of any such judgment debtor (by way of contribution, indemnity or otherwise) against the Settling Accountant Defendants, and to add to the Accountants' Indemnification Fund the proceeds of judgments or settlements recovered by class members against anyone based on EFCOA-related claims, until any of certain conditions specified in the stipulation of settlement (such as obtaining a release in favor of the Settling Accountant Defendants) has been satisfied. The settlement further provides that the settlement is conditional upon certain of the trading defendants releasing the Settling Accountant Defendants from all EFCOA-related claims, including claims for contribution and indemnity, and that such releases will cause additional protective provisions described in this paragraph to be satisfied with respect to claims of the members of Subclass Five against these trading defendants who give such releases.

B. Settlement With The EFCOA Trustee

27. Since shortly after its collapse in 1975, EFCOA has been reorganization proceedings in the Court under Chapter X of the National Bankruptcy Act. In the Matter of Equity Funding Corporation of America, No. 75-00467 (the "reorganization proceedings"), EFCOA's Amended Plan of Reorganization (dated February 23, 1976) includes a settlement and compromise between the Trustee of the EFCOA estate (the "Trustee") and the plaintiff classes of their potentially competing claims against certain of EFCOA's auditors, including Sedman & Solman, Wolfson, Weiner, Ratoff & Lapin; Wolfson, Weiner & Co.; a Haskins & Sells as follows:

(i) The plaintiff classes and the Trustee shall share equally any amount payable either in settlement with or on account of judgments against EFCOA's said auditors in the litigation or in the Trustee's own action against the accountants (Loeffler, as Trustee of Wolfson, Weiner, Ratoff & Lapin, No. 75-291-MML (C.D. Cal.) until the Trustee has received the sum of \$2.4 million plus \$26,431. In addition, the Trustee shall pay for the Trustee's special counsel, and reimburse a portion of certain costs. The amounts paid to the Trustee are to be credited or employed by the Trustee as set forth in the Amended Plan of Reorganization.

(ii) The Trustee's Amended Plan of Reorganization further provides that the Trustee will pay to or for the benefit of the members of the plaintiff classes \$250,000.

(iii) The Trustee's Amended Plan of Reorganization, including the settlement and compromise described in subparagraph (i) above, has already received creditor and District Court approval in the reorganization proceedings. (Two persons who claim to be creditors of EFCOA have appealed from the order of approval, but that appeal is now pending.) The settlement and compromise set forth in the Amended Plan of Reorganization is, however, a subject to the further approval of the Honorable Malcolm M. Lucas, United States District Judge in the litigation. Representatives of plaintiffs' counsel and the Trustee have also agreed that in connection with the agreement with the Trustee described in subparagraph (i) of this Notice the members of the plaintiff class will discontinue their appeals from the order of the Court entered in the reorganization proceedings granting the Trustee's application to enjoin the prosecution of certain actions against EFCOA's auditors.

28. Representatives of plaintiffs' counsel and the Trustee have agreed that the Trustee will pay to or for the benefit of the members of the plaintiff classes the sum of \$157,500 in compromise of claims in lieu of a judgment entered against the Trustee by defendants Bache Halsey Stuart, Inc., and New York Securities Co., Incorporated, and the sum of \$150,000 in compromise of claims for indemnity asserted against the Trustee by defendants Arkus-Danator, Glaser, Livingston, Bowie, Se and Lead and assigned to plaintiffs in accordance with settlement reached with those defendants. This agreement is also subject to approval of the Court in the reorganization proceedings.

C. Settlement With Defendants Bache Halsey Stuart, Inc. and New York Securities Co., Incorporated

29. A settlement has been reached between representatives of plaintiffs' counsel and defendants Bache Halsey Stuart, Inc. (formerly known as Bache & Co., Inc.) and New York Securities Co., Incorporated. The settlement requires payment of \$2,500,000 in cash plus the amount to or for the benefit of the members of the plaintiff classes of their claims and rights to indemnity against the Trustee, including the right to receive shares of common stock of Orion Capital Corporation pursuant to the Amended Plan of Reorganization. As set forth in paragraph 29 above, the Trustee has agreed to pay \$157,500 to plaintiff classes, in compromise of claims for indemnity so as to indemnify and the approval of the Court in the litigation and reorganization proceedings of the agreement with the Trustee described in paragraph 28 above. The cash is to be deposited at interest pending later proceedings and distribution. The settlement requires the release and discharge of all EFCOA-related claims, including all claims based on any of the facts alleged in the plaintiffs' pleadings in the litigation which are or might be asserted by or on behalf of any of the members of the Certified Class or the Settlement Classes against Bache Halsey Stuart, Inc. and New York Securities Co., Incorporated, or any of their present and former partners, directors, officers, shareholders in their capacity as shareholders, employees and agents, except defendant Nelson Lead in his capacity as a director of EFCOA.

D. Settlement With Defendants Joseph Froegatt & Co., Joe Froegatt & Co., Inc., Coopers & Lybrand, and Certain Of Partners

30. A settlement has been reached between representatives of plaintiffs' counsel and defendants A. F. Colan, M. J. Ginsburg, R. Johnson, P. J. Miller, J. Froegatt, Jr., the Estate of J. Froegatt, the Estate of Scott Harris, W. L. Hppard, Vincent Serreche (hereafter referred to collectively as the "Froegatt individual defendants" Joseph Froegatt & Co., Joseph Froegatt & Co., Inc., and Coopers & Lybrand). The settlement requires Joseph Froegatt & Co., Joe Froegatt & Co., Inc., and the Froegatt individual defendants to pay the payment of \$3,450,000, in cash, and the deposit of same at interest pending later proceedings and distribution. The settlement requires the release and discharge of all EFCOA-related claims including claims based on any of the facts alleged in plaintiffs' pleadings in the litigation, which are or might be asserted by or on behalf of any of the members of the Certified Class or the Settlement Classes against Joseph Froegatt & Co., Joe Froegatt & Co., Inc., and Coopers & Lybrand, or any of their present former partners, directors, officers, principals, shareholders, employees and insurers.

E. Settlement With Defendant Millman & Robertson, Inc.

31. A settlement has been reached between representatives of plaintiffs' counsel and defendant Millman & Robertson, Inc. The settlement requires payment of \$3,000,000 in cash, and the deposit of same at interest pending later proceedings and distribution. The settlement requires the release and discharge of all EFCOA-related claims including all claims based on any of the facts alleged in the plaintiffs' pleadings in the litigation, which are or might be asserted by or on behalf of any of the members of the Certified Class or the Settlement Classes against Millman & Robertson, Inc., or any of its present former partners, directors, officers, shareholders, employees and agents and insurers.

F. Settlement With the Estate of Michael R. Riordan, Certain of the Beneficiaries Under the Will of Michael R. Riordan

32. A settlement has been reached between representatives of plaintiffs' counsel and the Estate of Michael R. Riordan, certain of the beneficiaries under the Will of Michael R. Riordan (the "Riordan defendants").

33. The settlement requires payment of \$2,000,000 in cash, a deposit of same at interest pending distribution. The payment a charge of all EFCOA-related claims, including all claims based on any of the facts alleged in the plaintiffs' pleadings in the litigation which are or might be asserted by or on behalf of any of the members of the Certified Class or the Settlement Classes against the Riordan Defendants and against the Riordan property that is the subject matter of the litigation.

34. This settlement is not only subject to the approval of the Court but is also subject to the approval by the Court in the reorganization proceedings and by the Probate Department of the Superior Court Los Angeles County of a separate settlement entered into concurrently.

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ven the Trustee and the Riordan Defendants. The Court in the organization proceedings and the Probate Department of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County have both approved such separate settlements. The settlement between the Trustee and the Riordan Defendants requires the payment to the Trustee of \$1,000,000 in cash and the execution of a promissory note in the sum of \$7,000,000 payable to the Trustee a period of years out of certain specified assets, some of which are interest and some of which are contingent.

Settlement With Defendants Pennsylvania Life Company, Pennsylvania Life Insurance Company, Penn General Agencies of California, Inc., Joe D. Bain, Stanley Beyer, Burton Borman, Daniel J. D'Signia and G. Philip Stratfield

5. A settlement has been reached between representatives of the plaintiff's counsel and defendants Pennsylvania Life Company, Pennsylvania Life Insurance Company, Penn General Agencies of California, Inc., Joe D. Bain, Stanley Beyer, Burton Borman, Daniel J. D'Signia and G. Philip Stratfield (the "Penn Life Defendants").

6. The settlement requires payment of \$3,000,000 in cash, and the payment of interest pending later proceedings and distribution. Defendants will also issue and deposit, pending later proceedings and distribution, a promissory note in the amount of \$3,000,000 due and payable on July 10, 1980, and bearing interest at the rate of 10% per annum (with provisions for an additional payment of \$100,000 on June 10, 1978, should Pennsylvania Life Company or any of the note be paid by that date). The delivery and payment of the cash and note has been made.

The settlement requires the release and discharge of all EFCA-related claims, including all claims based on any of the facts alleged in the plaintiffs' pleadings in the litigation which are or might be asserted on behalf of any of the members of the Certified Class or the Settlement Classes against the Penn Life Defendants, or any of their officers, present and former directors, officers, employees and agents.

Settlement With Defendants Beckerman, Clay, Collins, Evans, Gardiner, Gostnick, Keller, Levin, Majerus, McCallahan, Mercado, Pannish, Smith, Sulz and Symonds

Settlements have been reached between representatives of plaintiffs' counsel and defendants Gary Beckerman (former Assistant to the Trustee of Equity Funding Life Insurance Company ("EFLIC"), a subsidiary of EFCA, and EFCA Director of Advertising and Communications), David J. Clay (former EFCA Group Controller and Vice-President), Lawrence G. Collins (former EFCA Assistant Vice-President), EFLIC Vice-President), Jerome H. Evans (former EFCA Vice-President and Executive Vice-President), Richard J. Gardiner (former EFCA and EFLIC Assistant to the Secretary), Gostnick (former EFCA Vice-President and officer of Bankers Trust Company), Fred Levin (former EFCA and EFLIC computer systems manager), Fred Levin (former EFCA and EFLIC Director, EFCA Vice-President, EFLIC President, Bankers Trust President), Majerus (former EFLIC Controller), Donald McCallahan (former computer systems analyst), William Mercado (former EFCA Vice-President and EFCA Treasurer), James G. Smith (former Vice-President and EFLIC Executive Vice-President), Michael A. Sulz (former EFCA Vice-President and Corporate Controller), and John Z. Symonds (former Assistant to EFCA and EFLIC Vice-President).

Summary of the respective settlements is as follows:

(i) Certain of these defendants have paid certain sums of money. The aggregate amount of such sums is \$425,000. Said sums have been deposited at interest pending later proceedings and distribution.

(ii) Each defendant shall cooperate with plaintiffs' counsel in furnishing of information and evidence without invoking the rights against self-incrimination.

(iii) The settlements require the release and discharge of all EFCA-related claims including all claims based on any of the facts alleged in the plaintiffs' pleadings in the litigation which are or might be asserted by or on behalf of any of the members of the Certified Class or the Settlement Classes against the respective defendants.

(iv) Each of these settlements is subject to the approval of the Court and also (except for defendant Majerus) subject to the approval of the Court in the reorganization proceedings of separate settlements between the EFCA Trustee and the same defendants. Settlements provide for the payment of the aggregate amount of \$1,190 to the Trustee in cash and promissory notes. The Court's reorganization proceedings has approved such settlements. Defendant requested, these defendants have fully cooperated in the settlement with the settlements. Documents furnished and items made by the defendants show their inability to satisfy most significantly greater than the amount being paid in.

Settlement With Defendants Yura, Arkus-Dunlov, Herbert, Gale, Livingston, Robert Bowie, Judson Sayre and Nelson Lord

Settlements have been reached between representatives of plaintiffs' counsel and defendants Yura, Arkus-Dunlov (former EFCA Vice-President and Executive Vice-President), Herbert Robert Bowie (former EFCA Director, Assistant Secretary, Executive Vice-President, Real Estate and Savings and Loans, and Director of certain subsidiaries), Gale Livingston (former EFCA Director), Bowie (former EFCA Director), Judson S. Sayre (former vice president) and Nelson Lord (former EFCA Director). Summary of the respective settlements is as follows:

(i) Defendants Arkus-Dunlov (as to \$10,000), defendant Yura (as to \$25,000), defendant Livingston (as to \$10,000) and Nelson Lord (as to \$10,000) have agreed to pay a total of \$65,000. Said sums shall be deposited at interest pending later proceedings and distribution. Defendants Bowie and Sayre have agreed to make any cash payments.

(ii) All of these defendants have also agreed to or for the benefit of the members of the plaintiff classes all of their claims and to indemnify and defend the Trustee, including the right to share in the common stock of Orion Capital Corporation out to the Amended Plan of Reorganization. As described in paragraph 28 above, the Trustee has agreed to pay \$150,000 to the plaintiff classes, in compromise of the claims for indemnity and defense. The settlement is subject to the assignment of such rights to the Trustee and the approval of the Court in the litigation and the reorganization proceedings of the agreement with the Trustee as described in paragraph 28 above.

(iii) These defendants have cooperated with plaintiffs' counsel in furnishing of facts and evidence. Defendant Gostnick has cooperated with and assisted the EFCA Trustee in the management and operation of EFCA from April 1973 until March 1974, and later acted as a consultant to the EFCA Trustee until March 1974.

(iv) Although these defendants were directors of EFCA, plaintiffs' counsel for the Certified Class and the Settlement Classes prior to the EFCA Trustee has found any evidence of willful or negligent participation in the EFCA fraudulent scheme on the part of these defendants.

(v) Except as provided below, the settlements require the release and discharge of all EFCA-related claims, including all claims based on any of the facts alleged in the plaintiffs' pleadings in the litigation which are or might be asserted by or on behalf of any of the members of the Certified Class or the Settlement Classes against these six defendants. The following claims, asserted by Arkus-Dunlov, will not be released or discharged: (a) the claims asserted in *Jeffries v. Company, Inc. v. Arkus-Dunlov, et al.*, MDL Docket No. 142, No. CV-73-289-MML, CV-74-1062-MML, to the sale on March 26, 1973 of common stock of EFCA owned by Arkus-Dunlov.

Settlement With Defendants Lowell and Secrist

Settlements were reached in 1974 between representatives of plaintiffs' counsel and defendants Samuel B. Lowell (former EFCA Vice-President and Director) and Ronald Secrist (former Vice-President), as follows:

Lowell and Secrist shall cooperate with plaintiffs' counsel in furnishing information and evidence without invoking the privilege against self-incrimination.

The settlements require the release and discharge of all

EFCA-related claims, including all claims based on any of the facts alleged in the plaintiffs' pleadings in the litigation, which are or might be asserted by or on behalf of any of the members of the Certified Class or the Settlement Classes against these two defendants.

Lowell and Secrist have fully cooperated consistent with the settlements since 1974, during portions of which period of time a Court order barred any formal discovery proceedings. Documents furnished and representations made by Lowell and Secrist show their inability to satisfy any meaningful judgment.

K. Settlement With Defendant Disky, Easton & Co.

41. A settlement has been reached between representatives of plaintiffs' counsel and defendant Disky, Easton & Co. The settlement requires payment of \$50,000 in cash, and the deposit of same at interest pending later proceedings and distribution. The settlement requires the release and discharge of all EFCA-related claims, including all claims based on any of the facts alleged in the plaintiffs' pleadings in the litigation, which are or might be asserted by or on behalf of any of the members of the Certified Class or the Settlement Classes against Disky, Easton & Co., or any of its present and former partners, directors, officers, shareholders in their capacity as shareholders, employees and agents.

L. Settlement Between Members of Subclass Five And The Subclass Five Settling Defendants

42. A settlement has been reached between representatives of plaintiffs' counsel on behalf of the members of Subclass Five and certain of the settling defendants as defined in the settlement (the "Subclass Five Settling Defendants"). The settlement contemplates the payment of an aggregate sum of at least \$4,000,000 (the "Subclass Five Settlement Fund"), based upon the agreement by certain of said Subclass Five Settling Defendants to pay at least \$3,250,000 and to assign to the members of Subclass Five the sum of \$750,000 from the *Alfred University* action settlement described in section M below. The realization of the \$4,000,000 from the above described assignment is subject to the approval and effectuation of the settlement with the Settling Defendants described in section A above. In the event the agreement described in section M below, which provides for the assignment of the \$750,000, is not approved by the Court, the settlement described in this section L shall be terminated, unless the Subclass Five Settling Defendants prevent such termination by voluntarily paying the sum of \$750,000 to the members of Subclass Five. In the event any of the Subclass Five Settling Defendants fail to pay their respective shares of the \$3,250,000 payment, plaintiffs' counsel may elect to terminate the settlement described in this section L, or they may elect to exercise any other rights or remedies available. The Subclass Five Settling Defendants are required to pay their respective shares of the \$3,250,000 payment at the times specified in the settlement and the \$3,250,000 payment to the members of Subclass Five is to be made at the time specified in the agreement described in section M below, and to deposit all payments in an interest-bearing account pending later proceedings and distribution to the members of Subclass Five.

43. The Subclass Five Settling Defendants have stipulated and the Court has ruled that all purchasers of 51% subordinated convertible debentures, due 1988, issued by Equity Funding Capital Corporation, N.Y. and guaranteed by EFCA ("N.Y. purchasers"), who purchased such debentures between March 15-27, 1973, inclusive, and who continued to hold such debentures at the time trading in EFCA securities was suspended on March 27, 1973 shall be deemed to be members of Subclass Five.

44. The settlement requires the release and discharge of all EFCA-related claims, including all claims based on any of the facts alleged in the plaintiffs' pleadings in the litigation, which are or might be asserted by or on behalf of any of the members of Subclass Five and the N.Y. purchasers against the settling defendants, including the Subclass Five Settling Defendants or any of their present and former partners, directors, officers, shareholders in their capacity as shareholders, trustees, employees and agents.

M. Agreement Between Members of The Certified Class And The Subclass Five Settling Defendants

45. An agreement has been reached between representatives of plaintiffs' counsel on behalf of the members of the Certified Class and the Subclass Five Settling Defendants relating to certain claims of the said Subclass Five Settling Defendants for indemnity and contribution. Certain of said claims have been asserted by certain of the Subclass Five Settling Defendants against the Settling Defendants in Count II of an action entitled *Alfred University, et al. v. Wolfson, Weiner, Ratoff & Lopic, et al.* (No. 76 CV 1081) (the "*Alfred University* action"), filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York and transferred to the Court. In order to protect the Settling Defendants against such claims for contribution and indemnity and the risk of liability over and above the amount paid by said Settling Defendants in settlement, as described in section A above, an agreement has been reached between the members of the Certified Class and the Subclass Five Settling Defendants which requires that, as consideration for the release and dismissal of all of their EFCA-related claims against the Settling Defendants, the members of the Certified Class agree to the release and dismissal of all of their claims for contribution and indemnity against the Subclass Five Settling Defendants, and the agreement by the Subclass Five Settling Defendants to refrain from requesting exclusion from the Certified Class or the Settlement Classes, the sum of \$750,000 will be paid out of the Accountants' Settlement Fund to the members of the Subclass Five Settling Defendants. Pursuant to the settlement described in section L above, the \$750,000 is to be assigned by the Subclass Five Settling Defendants to the members of Subclass Five. Those of the Subclass Five Settling Defendants who are members of the Certified Class or either of the Settlement Classes, may be entitled to share in the settlements described in Part Two of this Notice (except the settlement described in section L above) and the releases and dismissals by them described above will not disqualify such Subclass Five Settling Defendants from such participation as members of the Certified Class or the Settlement Classes.

N. Agreement by Members of Subclass Five to Dismiss Claims Against Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Tenenbaum

46. An agreement has been reached between representatives of plaintiffs' counsel and trading defendants Goldman, Sachs & Co. and L. Jay Tenenbaum which requires the members of Subclass Five to dismiss with prejudice their claims against these defendants, without costs, subject only to the final approval by the Court of the settlement described in section L of this Notice.

O. Agreement by Members of the Certified Class to Dismiss Claims Against Chemical Bank

47. An agreement has been reached between representatives of plaintiffs' counsel and defendant Chemical Bank which requires the members of the Certified Class to dismiss with prejudice their claims against defendant Chemical Bank, and without costs to the plaintiffs, subject to the approval by the Court in the reorganization proceedings of a separate agreement between Chemical Bank and the Trustee of EFCA as to Chemical Bank's claim for indemnity against the Trustee of EFCA.

P. Approval of Agreements of Settlement; Proposed Plan of Allocation of Settlement Proceeds; Payment of Attorneys' Fees and Expenses

48. As to the agreements of settlement identified in Part Two of this Notice, those that are approved by the Court, if any, will result in the net proceeds of settlements being paid to such members of the Certified Class and the Settlement Classes and such other persons and entities as may be ordered by the Court.

49. If the settlement and compromise with the Trustee (described in section B above) and the agreement with the Subclass Five Settling Defendants (described in section M above) are approved by the Court, then the Trustee and the Subclass Five Settling Defendants shall share, to the extent provided in those agreements, in the proceeds of the Accountants' Settlement Fund to be paid by the Settling Defendants.

50. The settlements, releases and discharges described in this Notice shall not release or discharge or benefit any person or entity except as is expressly set forth in the respective settlement agreements.

51. Representatives of plaintiffs' counsel have submitted to the Court a proposed plan for the allocation of the proceeds of settlements (the "Plan of Allocation"), including the payment by the Trustee of the \$250,000 as described in section B of this Notice and the EFLIC Settlement Fund described in Part Six of this Notice. The proposed Plan of Allocation is similar to the provisions for computation of the fraud claims recognized in Creditors Class 8 of the Trustee's Amended Plan of Reorganization. The proposed Plan of Allocation provides, in material part, as follows:

(i) All members of the Certified Class and the Settlement Classes will share and share alike in the proceeds of settlements based on their net adjusted losses, regardless of the type of securities upon which such class members' claims are founded and regardless of the date of acquisition of securities (except as provided in subparagraphs 51(vi) and (vii) below).

(ii) Each member of the Certified Class and the Settlement Classes will be required to file a proof of claim and release, itemizing all EFCA and Equity Funding Capital Corporation, N.Y. securities acquired by such class member between January 1, 1964 and March 27, 1973, as provided in Part Seven of this Notice. The aggregate of each class member's losses will be reduced by the aggregate of any gains (the "net loss").

(iii) To the extent that the net loss of a class member, as computed in accordance with subparagraph 51(ii) occurred due to a decline in the market price of such class member's securities prior to the close of business on March 16, 1973, it shall be computed at 20% thereof, whether or not such class member disposed of such securities prior to that time or continued to hold them. To the extent the net loss so computed occurred due to a decline in the market price of such securities after the close of business on March 16, 1973, such net losses shall be computed at 100%. (The net loss as so computed is referred to as the "net adjusted loss.") The net adjusted loss shall not be subject to further adjustment, except as provided in subparagraph 51(vi).

(iv) Solely with respect to the members of Settlement Class A, the net adjusted loss of each such class member, as computed in accordance with subparagraph 51(iii), shall be further adjusted by computing such net adjusted loss at 70% thereof.

(v) The Court may approve the holding in reserve of not more than \$400,000 out of the proceeds of settlements, if necessary, to pay attorneys' fees on an hourly basis and the costs and expenses of prosecuting the remaining class claims against former EFCA officers, directors and employees in MDL Docket No. 142. Any reserved funds not so utilized shall be distributed consistent with the Plan of Allocation.

(vi) Subject to Court approval, portions of the proceeds of settlements may be distributed to persons and entities who are not members of the Certified Class or Settlement Classes, to class members who have requested exclusion from the class to which they belong, and (in addition to their pro rata share of the proceeds of settlements) to class members who have not requested exclusion, as consideration for releases or other assurances which are required to be obtained in order to effectuate any of the settlements described in Part Two of this Notice.

(vii) Participation in the proceeds of the Subclass Five Settlement Fund will be limited to the members of Subclass Five who do not request exclusion from Subclass Five. Except as described below, such members of Subclass Five will share and share alike in the Subclass Five Settlement Fund based on their net adjusted losses, regardless of the type of securities upon which such class members' claims are founded and regardless of the date of acquisition of their securities purchased between March 15-27, 1973, inclusive. The claims of any member of Subclass Five who can trace its purchases to sales or to a block of sales of EFCA securities in the period between March 15-27, 1973, inclusive, made on the open market by or on behalf of one or more of the trading defendants, singly or as part of a block sale, in which they acted for their own account or for others, may be calculated at 115% (instead of 100%) of its net adjusted losses with respect to such purchases; but in no event will any distribution be made to such class member in an amount greater than its net adjusted losses.

(viii) \$750,000 will be distributed out of the Accountants' Settlement Fund to certain of the Subclass Five Settling Defendants as consideration for their release of all EFCA-related claims against the Settling Defendants and all other Settling Defendants (except the Subclass Five Settling Defendants).

(ix) Those of the Subclass Five Settling Defendants who are members of the Certified Class or the Settlement Classes shall not be disqualified from participation in the proceeds of the settlements described in Part Two of this Notice by reason of the giving of the dismissals and releases described in sections M and P of this Notice.

52. The Plan of Allocation provides that the net adjusted losses of each class member will be reduced by all cash, if any, received by the class member from the Trustee pursuant to any agreement or compromise with the Trustee or pursuant to the Amended Plan of Reorganization. The Plan of Allocation further provides that the Court will be asked to decide at the April 29, 1977 Settlement Hearing or at such other hearing then set by the Court (i) the question whether shares of the common stock of Orion Capital Corporation, EFCA's successor, received by class members in connection with the EFCA reorganization proceedings are to be taken into consideration as a "gain" in calculating the net losses sustained and, if so, what values shall be placed upon such shares and (ii) what values shall be placed upon any non-cash consideration given for EFCA securities. The Plan of Allocation itself shall be submitted to the Court for approval at the April 29, 1977 Settlement Hearing following hearing on the proposed settlements.

53. If you are a class member who has not requested exclusion pursuant to paragraph 11 of this Notice, you may appear personally or by counsel and be heard at the April 29, 1977 Settlement Hearing to determine the fairness and reasonableness of the proposed settlements and the Plan of Allocation and may object to or express your views regarding the proposed settlements or Plan of Allocation. However, you will not be heard nor be entitled in any way to contest the approval of the settlements or the Plan of Allocation unless on or before April 29, 1977, you file with the Clerk of this Court and serve your objections in writing, together with all papers to be submitted to the Court at the Settlement Hearing, upon representatives of plaintiffs' counsel and defendants' counsel as follows: Marshall B. Grossman and Jack Cornblatt, J. Schwartz, Abraham J. Grossman and Cornblatt & Shapiro (representatives of plaintiffs' counsel), 1880 Century Park East, Suite 2112, Los Angeles, California 90067; and Mitchell, Silberberg & Knapp (representatives of defendants' counsel), 1800 Century Park East, Suite 700, Los Angeles, California 90067.

54. The proceeds of settlement described in this Notice may be reduced by allowances or reserves for counsel fees and costs and expenses (including the services of accountants and other experts) incurred and to be incurred in the prosecution of the litigation. All such applications for counsel fees, costs and expenses will be heard and determined on May 10, 1977 (the "Fee Hearing"), at 10:00 A.M. in Room 11 of the United States Court House, 312 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, California. No such applications have yet been filed. However, the Court has ordered that they be filed on or before March 7, 1977. All fee applications as well as all settlement agreements and the Plan of Allocation will be on file and available for inspection at the Office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Central District of California, 312 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, California 90013 and at designated locations on the West and East coasts. A schedule of all fee applications and designated locations for the inspection of fee applications, settlement agreements and the Plan of Allocation may be obtained without charge upon written request from the representatives of plaintiffs' counsel identified in paragraph 10 of this Notice.

55. If you are a class member you may appear personally or by counsel at the May 10, 1977 Fee Hearing on applications for counsel fees and costs and expenses and may object to or express your views regarding any of such applications. However, you will not be heard nor entitled in any way to contest the approval of any of such applications unless on or before May 2, 1977, you file with the Clerk of the Court and serve your objections in writing, together with all papers to be submitted to the Court at the Fee Hearing, upon representatives of plaintiffs' counsel identified in paragraph 10 of this Notice.

56. Any hearing described in this Notice may be continued from time to time by the Court at the time of the hearing or at any continued hearing without any further notice other than that given in open court.

PART THREE: DISMISSAL OF STATE COURT ACTIONS

57. There are presently pending in the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles four civil class actions

brought by certain members of the plaintiff classes against many of the persons and entities named as defendants in MDL Docket No. 142 which are based on claims similar to those asserted by the plaintiff classes in MDL Docket No. 142. Those actions are the following:

Aene Oringer v. Equity Funding Corporation of America, et al., Los Angeles County Superior Court No. C 53705.

May Miller, et al. v. Wolfson, Weiner, Ratoff & Lopic, et al., Los Angeles County Superior Court No. C 53731.

Sylvia Confino, et al. v. Wolfson, Weiner, Ratoff & Lopic, et al., Los Angeles County Superior Court No. CA 000322.

Stanley Solbin v. James H. Boule, et al., Los Angeles County Superior Court No. CA 000324.

58. In conjunction with the settlements described in Part Two of this Notice it is contemplated that each of the above-identified state court civil actions will be dismissed with prejudice as against each of the Settling Defendants.

59. No other notice will be given to the members of the plaintiff classes of the dismissal of the above-identified state court civil actions as against any of the Settling Defendants if the Court approves the settlements with such Settling Defendants.

PART FOUR: DISMISSAL OF CERTAIN CLAIMS AND COMPLAINTS IN BLOCK BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDING

60. There is presently pending in the Court a bankruptcy proceeding entitled *In re Solomon Block, Bankrupt*, No. 73-13117 (the "Block bankruptcy proceeding"). Solomon Block is one of the Settling Defendants identified in section A above. Certain members of the Certified Class have filed on behalf of themselves and others similarly situated proofs of claim and complaints in the Block bankruptcy proceeding to determine the non-dischargeability of debt arising out of defendant Block's alleged conduct in connection with EFCA.

61. In conjunction with the settlement described in section A above it is contemplated that the above described claims and complaints will be dismissed with prejudice.

62. No other notice will be given to members of the plaintiff classes of the dismissal of the above described complaint if the Court approves the settlement with the Settling Defendants described in section A above.

PART FIVE: NOTICE TO BANKS, BROKERS AND OTHER NOMINEES

63. Any bank, brokerage firm or other nominee which held securities of EFCA for the benefit of a member of the Certified Class or the Settlement Classes is ordered promptly to transmit to each such beneficial owner of such securities a copy of this Notice. Upon request by any such nominee, additional copies of this Notice may be obtained by addressing the Clerk of the Court at the address given below.

PART SIX: MANNER OF FINANCING COSTS OF LITIGATION

64. Equity Funding Life Insurance Company ("EFLIC"), a wholly owned subsidiary of EFCA, has been liquidated under the laws of the State of Illinois. *People ex rel. Robert Wilcox, Director of Insurance of the State of Illinois v. Equity Funding Life Insurance Company*, Circuit Court, DuPage County, Case No. 47120. As part of the amended plan of liquidation of EFLIC, a settlement fund in the gross amount of \$3,000,000 (the "EFLIC Settlement Fund") was established to pay court approved fees and costs incurred in the EFLIC liquidation proceedings and to pay approved past and future costs and expenses (but not attorneys' fees) incurred and to be incurred in the prosecution of the litigation on behalf of EFCA's defrauded security holders. At such time as the settlement fund is no longer needed for that purpose, the balance of the settlement fund shall be distributed pursuant to claims procedures to be established by the Court. The Plan of Allocation described in section P of this Notice is intended to encompass the EFLIC Settlement Fund when the same is ready for distribution. The establishment of the EFLIC Settlement Fund was ultimately approved by the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois on September 19, 1975.

65. The net amount available from the EFLIC Settlement Fund for the purposes described in this Notice, after the deduction of fees and costs incurred in the EFLIC liquidation proceedings, and approved by the Illinois Court, was \$1,690,888.45. That amount was deposited, at interest, and thus far approved costs in the sum of \$45,672.07 have been paid from the EFLIC Settlement Fund for costs and expenses of the litigation. Plaintiffs' counsel estimate that an additional \$850,000 in costs and expenses (not including attorneys' fees) have been incurred thus far in the prosecution of the litigation. These costs and expenses include, principally, the taking of tens of thousands of pages of sworn testimony from hundreds of witnesses throughout the United States.

PART SEVEN: PROOF OF CLAIM AND RELEASE

66. A class member who wishes to share in the proceeds of any favorable judgments or settlements, including the settlements described in Part Two of this Notice, must submit a Proof of Claim and Release form no later than April 29, 1977, whether or not such class member has filed and served any objections pursuant to paragraph 53 of this Notice. Any class member who fails to submit a valid and timely Proof of Claim and Release form as provided in this Notice will be barred from sharing in the distribution of the proceeds of any judgments or settlements and will be bound by any judgments entered by the Court. A Proof of Claim and Release form shall be deemed submitted when fully completed, postmarked, mailed postage prepaid, and addressed in accordance with the instructions given in the Proof of Claim and Release form.

If you have received this Notice by mail, a proof of Claim and Release form should accompany it. If you are reading this notice in a newspaper, or if you did not receive a Proof of Claim and Release form in the mail, you may obtain one by mailing a written request for a Proof of Claim and Release form addressed to:

Clerk, United States District Court for the Central District of California
P. O. Box 76971
Los Angeles, California 90076.

In your written request you must include your name and your current address.

67. You may read or receive more than one copy of this Notice. Regardless of how many copies of this Notice you read or receive you are required to file only one proof of claim covering all of your losses.

IMPORTANT

68. This Notice is not all-inclusive. For the full details of the matters discussed in this Notice, including the agreements of settlement and the Plan of Allocation described in Part Two of this Notice, and for further information concerning MDL Docket No. 142, you may desire to refer to the pleadings and other papers filed in the litigation (*In re Equity Funding Corporation of America Securities Litigation*, MDL Docket No. 142-MML) and the EFCA reorganization proceedings (*In the Matter of Equity Funding Corporation of America, a Delaware Corporation, Debtor*, No. 73-03267), all of which may be inspected at the Office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Central District of California, 312 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, California 90012, during the hours of each business day.

By Order of the Court

Edward M. Kritzman, Clerk

United States District Court
Central District of California
P.O. Box 76971
Los Angeles, California 90076

DATED: January 31, 1977.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Complete change in sentiment Shares gilts: shares beat 400

Among the "blue chips", Becton & Dickinson market price. With Hestair's offer due to close today, and probably going to be extended, this is a point which Hestair will probably make forcefully.

In the building sector, house-building shares were in favour, notably Costain, 5p to 15p, Rush & Tompkins 4p to 50p and Barratt Developments at 74p. Elsewhere, May & Hassall started in timber shares with a jump of 7p to 75p, while other firm spots were Tarmac 5p to 153p and Marley 5p to 61p.

Random features included Arlington Motor up 5p to 68p, United Biscuits 7p to 149p, and after a broker's circular, Wyndley Dunbar Comber Marx which added 15p to 233p on 182p.

Profit-taking left Reed 2p lower at 228p in papers. McCordale lost 2p to 167p after its annual statement, while two old bid favourites, Oxalid 2p to 101p and Dolan Packaging 2p to 101p gained ground elsewhere on the pitch.

The prospect of better terms from General Occidental had Cavenham shares another 5p to the good at 126p and the warrants gaining 3p to 31p.

Other bid and speculative stocks included Whitecroft up 2p to 140p with Hanson's offer due to lapse tomorrow, Harbort Morris better by 8p to 144p avoiding a monopolies ruling on the Babcock approach and Lamson 4p higher at 63p after minority terms from Moore Corporation.

Pauls & Whites were speculatively wanted at 95p, up 2p, while Simonside Investment put on another 3p to 74p on liquidation plans.

After the uncertainties brought about by the United States weather, insurances staged a strong rally, notably Eagle Star 7p to 125p, Royal 6p to 314p, General Accident 5p to 170p and Guardian Royal Exchange 5p to 197p.

The brokers were helped by a favourable circular and strong spots were to be found in Setg, Forbes 8p to 235p, Minet 6p to 145p, Hagg Robinson 5p to 133p and Bawling 4p to 77p. But Leslie & Godwin, often talked of as a bid favourite, ended just a penny to the good at 103p.

Property shares did not join in the general advance and were hit by profit-taking. Losses generally were confined to a penny or two, but Great Portland did give up 6p to 224p.

With Hestair's shares up 6p to 92p yesterday, the value of its offer for Spear & Jackson stands at 138p a share, a 16 per

cent premium on the current Spear & Jackson market price. With Hestair's offer due to close today, and probably going to be extended, this is a point which Hestair will probably make forcefully.

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Hirst & Mallinson is on the way up

It has not taken Hirst & Mallinson long to shrug aside what the former chairman called the deepest textile recession since the war. It is something that Hirst has interests in catering equipment and pharmaceuticals, but the woollen and worsted subsidiaries really decide the profits profile.

The plunge in pre-tax profits from £560,300 to only £175,500 in the year to October 30 does not look good, but it comes after losses of £55,000 in the six months to May 1 last, against profits of £213,000 in the same months the year before.

Mr M. D. Crompton, new chairman and chief executive, credits the second half upswing to better markets and textile streamlining. But this streamlining also meant extraordinary costs of £167,400, stated after taxed profit of £105,100.

The upshot was earnings a share of 2.6p, but a final dividend of 0.97p net takes the total from 1.48p to 1.63p, or 2.51p gross. Cash resources are said to be comfortable at £378,100. On November 1975, Bankers Trust UK had nearly 15 per cent of the shares.

Wiggins Construct going strong

Last year's second-half rally at Wiggins Construct is still going strong. Pre-tax profits jumped from £69,000 to £106,000 in the six months to September 30. So the contractor and estate developer is raising the dividend from 0.94p, to 1.12p.

Last year, the group had profits of £236,500 against £199,000, even though they had slumped from £109,000 to £69,000 in the first six months.

Morgan Grampian is buying 'Music Week'

Publisher Morgan Grampian is adding another music magazine to its stable with Music Week. The group has agreed to buy the magazine from Billboard Publications Inc for £775,000 in cash.

Music Week, considered to be the leading weekly magazine serving the record industry and record retailers, publishes weekly record charts for all styles of music. Morgan's other weekly magazines in the music field are

Matthews W'son in £2.3m sale

Matthews Wrightson Holdings says that its wholly owned sub, Matthews Wrightson Land, has finished selling for £2.3m cash virtually all its portfolio of farm land.

It comprises lowland and upland areas in England, Scotland and Wales amounting to 5,200 acres.

The buyers are the superannuation schemes of the electricity supply industry.

The farm land, bought in the early 1970s as land stock for resale, will continue to be farmed as tenants by Fountain Farming, a subsidiary of MWL.

In addition, the schemes have acquired a 25 per cent interest in Fountain Farming by subscribing £500,000 in cash for new share capital. MWL will own the remaining 75 per cent.

Fraternal Estates still unbowed

Mr John Lee, chairman of Fraternal Estates, says in his annual statement that the group is more solidly based and with continued support from its bankers and suppliers he hopes that it can eventually return to profitability.

The board proposes a special resolution, to alter the borrowing limit—at present five times the share capital and consolidated reserve, to a fixed amount of £2m. The auditors have been unable to satisfy themselves that properties held for realization are realizable at not less than their book value.

Fall in orders hits Mining Supplies

Down went the sales of Mining Supplies from £59,93m to £57.9m in the 26 weeks to October 30, taking with them pre-tax profits. They dropped from £685,000 to £307,000.

Mr Arthur Saigo, chairman, explains that the National Coal Board ordered less in the first 13 weeks of the half-year, which also covered the summer holidays.

However, the second 13 weeks

Guthrie reorganizes Malayan plantations

By Richard Allen

Up 15p to 171p on Tuesday, Guthrie Corporation's shares held firm yesterday after the group outlined reorganization plans for the Malayan plantation interests.

In line with the Malaysian Government's economic policy the group is switching the domicile of its wholly-owned plantation interests from the United Kingdom to Malaysia. It is forming six new companies which have issued shares and unsecured loan stock as consideration.

Under the plan these companies will eventually be fed into Guthrie's Malaysian plantation subsidiary Guthrie Ropel Berhad. This is now almost 40 per cent owned by Malaysian interests.

The move is largely technical. But it will mean tax benefits and cash gains as the six plantation companies are gradually sold into Ropel over the next 14 years.

Ropel which already owns 38 acres of rubber and palm oil estates, offered 30 per cent of its equity to the Malaysian public in 1974. A further 15 per cent offered to investment interests there has now almost fully been taken up.

The wholly-owned interests in the present reorganization cover 150,000 acres of rubber, tea and palm oil estates, which were previously held by 10 United Kingdom incorporated companies.

The holdings will be transferred in approximately equal shares between the six Malayan companies, which will automatically assume the liabilities of the old plantation companies.

Fairchild, digital watch king, wants UK firms

Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corporation, the United States electronic components group, is now considering takeover opportunities in the United Kingdom.

The semiconductor producer which claims to be the world's largest producer of digital watches, has been granted a London Stock Exchange listing. Trading in the shares will begin today.

Mr Wilfred Corrigan, president, said in London that the group has no plans to raise capital in the United Kingdom, but it will consider borrowing here if the company makes a British acquisition.

It is at the moment considering possible acquisitions of British instrument companies particularly on the engineering side.

Fairchild last year increased net income 20 per cent to \$12.5m (about £7.3m). The listing is sponsored by Hambros Bank, Salomon Bros International and W. Greenwell, the broker.

The group is considering applying for listings in other European centres as well as Tokyo and Hongkong.

Elson & Robbins feels happy

A forecast of bigger profits this year came at the annual meeting in Nottingham of Elson & Robbins from Mr Eric R. Keeling, chairman. The shares duly rose by 2p to 48p.

In the year to September 30 last, pre-tax profits jumped by 41 per cent to a record £1.4m. In the first four months of the current year, turnover went up by 27 per cent to £4.42m.

'No approaches' to Premier Oil

Stressing that no takeover approach has been made to Premier Consolidated Oilfields, Mr H. T. Nicholson, chairman, says that shareholders should be informed about activities in view of the recent rise in the shares.

In the North Sea, the group is negotiating for a United States group to farm in to block 3-23.

Rustenburg Platinum Holdings Limited

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

Review by the Chairman, Sir Albert Robinson

The rate of recovery of the economies in the United States of America, Europe and Japan levelled off during the second half of 1976 and this has had the effect of deferring the recovery in the platinum market. As a result, Rustenburg Platinum Mines has slowed down the rate of its expansion programme that was embarked upon last April.

The demand for platinum in the general industrial market remained weak throughout most of calendar year 1976 and the consumption of platinum by the jewellery market in Japan during the year was substantially below that for 1975. However, in contrast with the weakness in these markets the demand for platinum for use by the automobile industry increased appreciably as a result of the substantial improvement in sales of automobiles in the U.S.A. Overall it appears that the total 1976 worldwide demand was not much different from the previous year.

The prices of all platinum group metals were at low levels throughout the financial year. Inflation continued to have a considerable adverse impact on Rustenburg's cost structure and despite an improvement in productivity, our costs of production have risen. The reduction in prices and the continuing rise in costs have reduced our profit significantly.

In spite of the generally depressed market conditions, the company's sales of platinum during the financial year 1976 were slightly higher than during the previous financial year mainly due to increased sales to the automobile industry. The gross value of all metals sold was some 8% higher. However, at R532 million, profit from sales of metals was nearly R5 million down on the equivalent 1975 figure, reflecting the escalating costs of production, which during the year showed an increase of approximately 20% over the previous year. In addition, the profit before tax was lower due to increased interest charges and the necessity to make provision for possible losses on our foreign loans brought about by the September 1975 devaluation of the rand against the U.S. dollar. Consequently, after tax profits fell from R473 million to R369 million. After making provision for on-going capital expenditure a dividend of R123 million was declared for the financial year as a whole, which was equivalent to 9.96 cents per share.

The Market Trading conditions during the year were particularly difficult, but there were periods when demand appeared to be strengthening. Price competition from the Russians and other producers was very keen and supplies were freely available. As a consequence of this, together with the low level of economic activity in the major consuming countries, the company's sales to industrial users continued at a low ebb throughout the year.

Although Japanese demand for platinum, which is used overwhelmingly for jewellery, was slightly higher in the financial year 1976 than in the preceding financial year, consumption in recent months has declined and is now at a lower level than for the comparable period in 1974 and 1975.

Improved sales of automobiles in the U.S.A., together with the decision by the Ford Motor Company to fit 100% of its automobiles with catalytic converters for the control of emissions resulted in a substantial increase in the volume of deliveries of platinum and palladium by Rustenburg to Engelhard Minerals and Chemicals Corporation for Ford's

use during the 1976 financial year compared to the preceding financial year. However, sales during the first half of the current financial year will be lower than those achieved during the corresponding period of the 1976 financial year due largely to the impact of the strike experienced by Ford in late September and early October.

As a result of the U.S. Senate dismissing proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act the more stringent statutory standards for automobile emissions will now be applicable for model year 1978. However, as it is maintained by some that these standards, which will apply from the middle of 1977, cannot be achieved, it can be expected that further debate will take place on the levels to be applied. It appears from the information available to us that the standards for model year 1978 will be made less stringent than the present statutory requirements but for subsequent years there will again be a tightening up of the standards towards the statutory levels.

Rustenburg's sales of palladium in the year ended August 1976 were considerably above the level achieved in the previous financial year. Sales were markedly higher to both industrial users and the automobile industry. However, intense price competition resulted in revenue from sales being slightly down as compared with 1975. Sales of rhodium and iridium were below the levels achieved in the financial year 1975 in respect of both volume and revenue. Revenue from sales of nickel in the financial year 1976 was significantly higher than in the preceding financial year.

Jewellery Promotion

In view of the surplus platinum production capacity in the world it is vitally important that every effort be made to find and stimulate new uses for the metal. I am pleased to report that good progress is being made in the development of Rustenburg's jewellery advertising and promotion campaigns overseas. However, it will take time for these efforts to show meaningful results.

In the Japanese market, which is the largest single user of platinum for jewellery, we have learned much about consumer attitudes to the metal. This will be helpful to us in meeting our objective of consolidating and expanding its use in this area. During the past year co-operation with the trade in joint promotions has been successfully extended. Other features of the year's activity in Japan have been the platinum jewellery design competition which attracted widespread interest and trade conferences sponsored by Rustenburg in Tokyo and Osaka to review campaign activities and brief the trade on future plans.

In the U.S.A. a new advertising campaign was launched in October 1976. We are encouraged by the increased level of interest and awareness now being generated as a result of our efforts, but much has still to be done there before platinum jewellery becomes a standard item in the majority of jewellery stores. The campaign in the U.K. is proceeding satisfactorily. In September 1976 Rustenburg launched a promotion campaign in West Germany. The response of the trade in this market augurs well for the future.

In spite of the present economic climate the company is continuing its jewellery promotional activities in the interests not only of consolidating the results achieved

so far, but also of developing the market in the longer-term interests of the platinum industry.

Operations

As shareholders are aware, Rustenburg started to increase its rate of production beyond 900,000 ounces of platinum per annum during the second quarter of last year so as to build up its stock position in view of the indications at that time that we could expect demand to increase from the beginning of 1977. During the course of the year, when this expectation was further endorsed, Rustenburg made modest purchases of platinum on the Free Market to augment its level of stocks. When it became apparent that the growth rates of the major industrialised countries had levelled off, it was decided to slow down the rate at which the expansion programme was being implemented. The expansion programme was planned on a flexible basis that will allow the adjustment of production in the light of developments in the market.

Outlook

I would hope that the recently announced economic policy of President Carter's administration will lead to an improvement in the rate of growth in the U.S.A. economy during the course of 1977. A recovery in business activity in the U.S.A. together with a resurgence of the economies of Japan and Europe would lead to an increased demand for platinum. However, there is still considerable uncertainty regarding the outlook and it may be that the current levels of economic activity will continue throughout 1977, in which case, the demand will continue to be depressed.

The current published prices of the company's platinum group metals, with the exception of rhodium, are below the prices that prevailed during 1975 and in some cases below the levels of 1974. If the company's profitability is to be improved it is essential that our prices be increased and costs contained. However, until there is a substantial improvement in demand for platinum we are unlikely to see any significant upward trend in prices. Costs continue to increase. It is therefore probable that profits for the current financial year will not exceed the level achieved in the past year. Consequently, the total dividend payments for the present financial year could be either the same as or less than those of 1975. However, the level of dividends will depend both on results achieved and on our trading prospects at the time dividends are declared.

General

Our sole marketing agents, Johnson Matthey & Co. Limited, continue to provide us with highly skilled technical, research and marketing services. I would like to express to Johnson Matthey our appreciation of their services.

I would also like to thank the mine managers and employees and our consultants together with managerial, technical and secretarial staff at head office, for the services they have rendered.

Head Office and Registered Office, Consolidated Building, Corner Fox and Harrison Streets, Johannesburg, 2001.

2nd February, 1977.

Shareholders of GOLDEN HOPE PLANTATIONS LIMITED

are strongly recommended by their Board to accept the HME merger proposals

by filling in and posting the green acceptance form already sent to them so that it will arrive at Harrison's & Crosfield, 1-4 Great Tower Street, London EC3R 5AB not later than 3.00 pm on Monday, 7th February 1977.

MOU acceptance of the HME offer ensures a continuing interest in an outstandingly successful investment.

This document is placed by J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited on behalf of Golden Hope Plantations. The Directors of Golden Hope have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and the expressed herein are fair and accurate and jointly and severally accept responsibility accordingly.

The Annual General Meeting of members will be held in the Board Room, Consolidated Building, corner of Fox and Harrison Streets, Johannesburg, on Wednesday, 9th February, 1977, at 9.30 a.m. Copies of the above Review are obtainable from Barnato Brothers Limited, 93 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 3XE.

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank	13%
Consolidated Credits	13%
First London Secs	13%
C. Hoare & Co.	13%
Lloyds Bank	13%
Midland Bank	13%
Nat Westminster	13%
Royal Bank	13%
Shenley Trust	16%
Williams & Glyn's	13%

The Times Special Reports.

All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter



M. J. E. NIGHTINGALE & CO. LIMITED					
62-63 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8EP. Tel: 01-638 8651					
1976	1977	Company	Price	Dividend	Yield
33	27	Airsprung Ord	33rd	4.2	12.8
100	100	Airsprung 18% CULS	110	18.5	18.5
32	25	Armstrong & Rhodes	28	3.0	10.7
112	96	Deborah Ord	100cd	8.2	8.5
122	104	Deborah 17% CULS	109	17.5	16.1
62	43	Henry St	43	2.2	4.6
76	55	James Burroughs	76	3.0	7.9
233	188	Robert Jenkins	215	25.0	11.6
24	8	Twinkl Ord	13	—	—
67	54	Twinkl 12% ULS	54	12.0	22.2
63	51	Unilock Holdings	54	6.1	11.3
69	63	Walter Alexander	68	5.8	8.5

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Conoco's net income goes up 39pc

Continental Oil reports a 39pc estimated net income of \$460m (£268m). This is a 39pc per cent increase. Earnings a common share were \$4.38, a gain of 34.8 per cent. The return on stockholders' average equity was 19.3 per cent compared with 16.4 per cent.

Mr Howard W. Blauvelt, chairman, said that the strong earnings performance, and the outside financing which it facilitated, will enable the group to raise its capital spending sharply this year.

Conoco plans capital outlays and cash expenditures of about \$1,000m in 1977, which will be an increase of more than \$250m.

Actual 1977 spending by Conoco in the North Sea is expected to be \$153m. Its North Sea cash commitments for 1977 and beyond total \$240m so far.

The group has indicated, however, that the bulk of expenditure needed to develop the area lies ahead. Its total share development costs is estimated at \$1,000m.

Wheelock Marden

The Hongkong Attorney-General's Office has decided that no legal action is needed after a share dealing investigation in Wheelock Marden.

The inquiry followed a Securities Commission report. It said that certain shareholders had sold large blocks of Wheelock shares between October 1975 and mid-January 1976.

Wheelock Marden later issued a circular saying that the board had instituted an investigation into share sales by the chairman, Mr John Marden, and a director, Mr John Cheung.

No satisfactory evidence was found that Messrs Marden and Cheung made use of confidential information in selling.

Rustenburg marks time

Johannesburg, Feb 2.—Rustenburg Platinum Holdings' profits this year will probably not exceed those of last year. Total

payments up to \$4m based upon the future profitability of the operation. The purchase needs a definitive agreement and the approval of the boards of directors of both companies.

Kennecott Copper

New York.—Kennecott Copper Corp expects a difficult first quarter thanks to a tough copper business and the unsteady nature of its required

diversification of wholly-owned Peabody Coal.

Under the proposed transaction, which its board approved on October 14, Kennecott will get about \$800m in cash or its equivalent for Peabody when the sale is completed and \$400m of 30-year notes with an estimated present value of \$125m.—Reuters.

Overseas

dividend payments could be the same or less than in 1976, Sir Albert Robinson, chairman, says in his annual review.

Until there is a substantial improvement in platinum demand, prices will not rise much and costs are climbing.

Amaz to sell iron powder business

Greenwich, Conn.—Amaz Inc has signed a letter of intent to sell the assets of its iron powder business (formerly known as Pyron Company) to Pacific Tin Consolidated Corporation of New York. The price is \$3.2m in cash and notes and additional

payments up to \$4m based upon the future profitability of the operation. The purchase needs a definitive agreement and the approval of the boards of directors of both companies.

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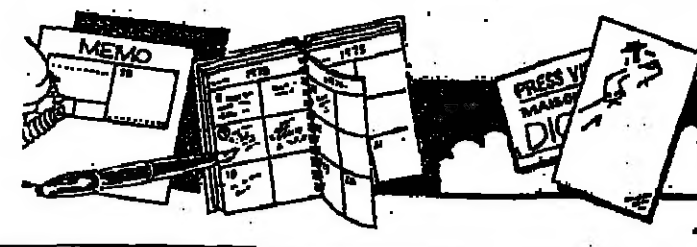
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Stock Exchange Prices

Oils lead the way

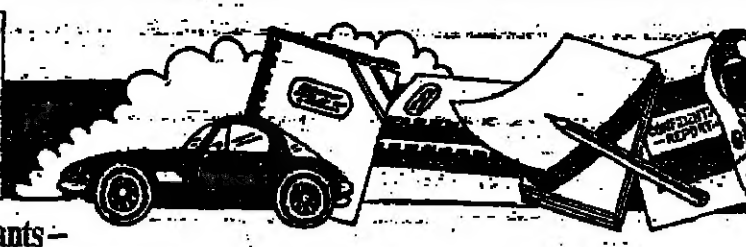
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 31. Dealings End, Feb 11. § Contrango Day, Feb 14. Settlement Day, Feb 22
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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National City Solicitors are looking for a woman to work for a Partner specialising in trusts and taxation. In addition to the usual good secretarial skills, she should possess initiative and flexibility with the ability to work under pressure. Competitive salary and excellent working conditions including staff luncheon facility in modern offices close to Blackfriars and St. Pauls.

Telephone Esther Ross, Personnel Officer, 01-353 0211

Remember



appears every Tuesday and Thursday

Commercial Services

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Wanted

Wanted: A woman to work for a Partner specialising in trusts and taxation. In addition to the usual good secretarial skills, she should possess initiative and flexibility with the ability to work under pressure. Competitive salary and excellent working conditions including staff luncheon facility in modern offices close to Blackfriars and St. Pauls.

NOTICES

JOSEPHS (WVST) - Notice of the 10th anniversary of the death of Josephs (WVST) on 10th February 1977. The funeral will be held on 10th February 1977 at 11.00 a.m. at St. Paul's Church, 10th February 1977. The funeral will be held on 10th February 1977 at 11.00 a.m. at St. Paul's Church, 10th February 1977.

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EDUCATIONAL

COURSES TO FOLLOW. Don't miss this opportunity to advance your career. The Times Educational Supplement (TES) is the leading authority on education. It provides information on all aspects of education, including courses, schools, and universities. Write to: The Editor, The Times, 1, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF.

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This role is for a first-class Secretary, who can meet the demands of a responsible position, that offers to return high rewards. We need an intelligent, efficient person to work in our newly established luxurious centrally situated office in EC4. As the British arm of a major German Freight Forwarding company engaged in heavy transportation world-wide, your responsibilities will be associated with the running of a small busy Shipping Office. You will gain enjoyment and fulfilment out of your work by following an active interest in the day-to-day operation of the business and assisting wherever necessary. Therefore, if you do not already speak German, you will be expected to learn the commercial use of the language. Some experience in freight-forwarding will also be beneficial. Your pleasant personality and sense of humour, together with a current driving licence will be invaluable. Travel within the U.K. and abroad may be required at short notice. Starting salary circa £3,500 plus fringe benefits including L.V.s, BUPA and generous profit-related Christmas and holiday bonus payments. Please apply in writing, enclosing C.V., for interview end of next week, to: BOX 0070 J, THE TIMES

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An experienced Executive Secretary is required for the European Audit Manager of a major U.S. International Company engaged principally in the entertainment industry. The office is pleasantly located near Bond Street and working hours are 9 to 5.30 p.m. with one hour for lunch. The successful applicant will need to be conscientious and self-motivated as the appointee will often be alone in the office while the boss is in Europe on business. Excellent shorthand and typing is required and a well above average ability to cope independently with a number of secretarial and general office administrative responsibilities including operating a telex. The successful applicant will also do work for the rest of a small department of 5 persons nearly all of whom are generally outside the country for most of the time. This is an excellent opportunity to work in a much more interesting situation than the normal secretarial job and the salary offered reflects the importance of the position. PLEASE TELEPHONE MR GREAVES, 01-734 3651.

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Secretary PA to £3,100

To the Legal Advisor of an international WI company who needs organising, involves handling his travel arrangements, visas and appointments, coping in his absence and some personal work. (ref B10)

Reed Executive Secretaries

Dumbarton House, 88 Oxford St., London W1N 9UA. Tel: 636 3333. The Selection Consultants for Top Secretaries

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Director of expanding Lloyd's non-marine broking firm requires a highly motivated, energetic, and efficient Secretary. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, including the preparation of reports, the organisation of meetings, and the coordination of the firm's activities. Salary £3,750 per annum plus L.V.s and other benefits. Apply in writing with full career details to: Mr. G. C. Cooper, Director, Lloyd's, 1, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

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For leading Advertising Agency. A person with an understanding of the advertising industry and a proven track record in personnel management. Salary £3,500 per annum plus benefits. Apply to: The Personnel Officer, 1, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF.

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A TOUCH OF CLASS £3,000. Marketing Director of small business. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, including the preparation of reports, the organisation of meetings, and the coordination of the firm's activities. Salary £3,000 per annum plus benefits. Apply to: The Marketing Director, 1, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF.

BEAUTY PRODUCTS

Sales Manager of International Co. based in W.1. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, including the preparation of reports, the organisation of meetings, and the coordination of the firm's activities. Salary £3,500 per annum plus benefits. Apply to: The Sales Manager, 1, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF.

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Can you manage people? Do you have a proven track record in personnel management? If so, we have a position for you. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, including the preparation of reports, the organisation of meetings, and the coordination of the firm's activities. Salary £3,500 per annum plus benefits. Apply to: The Personnel Officer, 1, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF.

PRESTIGE GROUP HEAD OFFICE (W1)

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One of our engineering directors is seeking an efficient Secretary/P.A. to work at our comfortable, modern offices in Euston Road near Euston Station. Intelligence, initiative, tact and a pleasant personality are the qualities required for this responsible position - together with first rate shorthand typing and audio experience. The Company operates a 35 hour week enabling you to finish at 4 p.m. on Friday although some overtime may be required in this demanding post. Salary will be around 3,000 plus for the right applicant. Four weeks annual holiday, subsidised staff restaurant. Please phone or write to Roy Phillips, Haden Young Ltd, 141 Euston Road, London, N.W.1. Tel: 01-387 4377.

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High-powered partner in international firm of lawyers in Aldwych area requires competent secretary, able to work under pressure but still maintain a sense of humour. The successful applicant will have good shorthand and typing (IBM goldball), be prepared to do audio, be able to work with her boss's Japanese secretary and work for his Assistant when necessary. A demanding position but well rewarded at £4,000 p.a. Call 01-431 7526.

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Unflappable and quick witted?

The Directors of an expanding International Import/Export firm in W.1 need another Secretary to share in organising them and the general administration of their office. Age is immaterial but shorthand is essential. The job is very interesting involving travel, arranging the Directors' appointments and travel, and you would have your own office, working in an informal and sometimes hectic atmosphere. Hours 9-5, 3 weeks' holiday and salary negotiable from £3,500. Phone 01-242 4054

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Administrative Secretary required to assist in organising the UNICEF/WHO Course for Teachers of Child Health from developing countries. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, including the preparation of reports, the organisation of meetings, and the coordination of the firm's activities. Salary £3,500 per annum plus benefits. Apply to: The Institute of Child Health, 1, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF.

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With charm, poise, enthusiasm and first class secretarial skills who would like to work for a small, friendly professional company situated in St. James's Park area. To the right applicant we offer a salary in excess of £3,000 p.a., a lunch voucher, plus interest free loan for season ticket. For further details please phone Barbara 936 2283

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bi-lingual shorthand typist/secretary, average speeds sufficient. £3,200+. Hours 9.30-5.30, required by Solicitors (3 partners), Temple, EC4. Please telephone 01-363 7522.

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Would you like to help a small business in the City? We are looking for a person with a proven track record in personnel management. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, including the preparation of reports, the organisation of meetings, and the coordination of the firm's activities. Salary £3,500 per annum plus benefits. Apply to: The Personnel Officer, 1, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF.

ARE YOU very proficient at all the secretarial skills (including IBM executive), aged 23-35, flexible, good at handling people, both in person and by telephone and prepared to help out in the many daily problems facing a small organisation?

DO YOU have a well-developed sense of humour, live in London, like cooking (useful for the occasional office lunch)?

YES? A Director, 33, of a small group engaged in international metal trading and export activities, urgently needs you to be responsible for his secretarial work. You would be joining a young team working from very pleasant offices in Buckingham Palace Road, well paid with good holidays, L.V.s, etc. Please ring D. R. Williams or Liz O'Dwyer. REDLAC GROUP 730 7266

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An experienced and able applicant with good educational background is required as Secretary to the Managing Director of a major Commodity Company in EC4. Previous experience at Board level and good shorthand and typing speeds are essential. Knowledge of a foreign language could be useful. 4 weeks' holiday, salary circa £3,600 per annum. Telephone Miss S. Morse, 01-336 3223

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Sales Director of lively young company needs first class

SHORTHAND TYPIST as SECRETARY and ASSISTANT

Knowledge of German an asset. Non-smoker preferred. Salary Around £3,300. Please phone 01-835 8307, Mr. Westwood

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£3,700 Neg.

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Experienced SECRETARY/PA SOUTH KENSINGTON £3,000-£3,500. Requires a highly motivated, energetic, and efficient Secretary. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, including the preparation of reports, the organisation of meetings, and the coordination of the firm's activities. Salary £3,000-£3,500 per annum plus benefits. Apply to: The Hospitals, 1, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF.

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required for House Governor of this leading post graduate teaching hospital. This is a senior post requiring skill and experience, with an aptitude to work on own initiative and under pressure. The salary will start at approx. £3,350 and simple accommodation may be available on a temporary basis. Please telephone Miss J. A. Jenks for an application form, on 362 8121 ext 4357.

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A dynamic young man is looking for a P.A. to work for him. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, including the preparation of reports, the organisation of meetings, and the coordination of the firm's activities. Salary £3,500 per annum plus benefits. Apply to: The Advertising M.D., 1, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF.

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Partner's secretary needed who would also be capable of running the office. Book-keeping, salaries, VAT will take up 50% of the time. Friendly enthusiastic office. W.1. Salary £3,000; negotiable. RING GILLIAN 229 3641



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